# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,349 New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | FRIDAY. 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — Nizam | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 17th April. |
| L. Causan | 4500 | 800 | H. Wyatt | 24th „ |
| M. Siam | 3041 | 500 | K. Ashdown | 1st May. |
| L. Malwa | 2933 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 8th „ |
| — Assam | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole | 15th „ |
| L. Verona | 3116 | 600 | A. C. Loggin | 22nd „ |
| | | | | TUESDAY. |
| M. Sutlej | 4191 | 800 | A. H. Johnson | 26th May. |
| L. Venetia | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 2nd June. |
| — Gwalior | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris | 9th „ |
| L. Thames | 4401 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 16th „ |
| M. Bokhara | 2944 | 500 | H. Weighell | 23rd „ |
| L. Clyde | 4121 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 30th „ |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Masagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 700 | W. Barratt | 17th April. |
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | L. Reeves | 1st May. |
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | R. G. Murray | 15th „ |
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | E. Stewart | 29th „ |
| KAISAR-I-HIND. | 4023 | 700 | E. G. Stead | 12th June |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 11, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st May 1885. |
| CHINA | 5,000 | 850 | 1st June „ |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Ragusin | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd May |
| AMPHITRITE(new) | C. Lazarich | 4,500 | 60 | 2nd June |
| TITANIA | G. Doucich | 4,000 | 600 | 2nd July |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P, | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TITANIA | G. Doucich | 4,000 | 600 | 29th April |

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ......... Rs. 400 }
„ SUEZ ......... „ 300 } wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
April 13, 1885.

### CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,246 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 2nd May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Tons. | Comdrs | About |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN FORBES | 2,500 | J. A. Guard | 26th Apl. |
| *CLAN MACDONALD | 2,700 | W. Miller | 3rd May |
| CLAN CAMERON | 2,500 | J. R. Kewley | 13th „ |

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 4, 1885.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. WISTOW HALL | 2,700 | 400 | 2nd May. |
| S. S. SPEKE HALL | 2.700 | 400 | to follow. |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
83, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Fao, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 20th April, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 21, 1885. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

*N. B.*—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Captain ABBAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

### BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN (s.s.), 3,700 tons, will SAIL FOR LONDON direct on or about 25th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for first class passengers.

Passage Money ......... Rs. 450

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| | Tons. | H.P. | Comdr. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. ASIA | 3550 | 480 | T. Craig | 2nd May. |
| s.s. BRITANNIA | 3069 | 480 | F. Blight | 20th „ |
| s.s. BELGRAVIA | 5000 | 1000 | G. C. Boothby | 30th „ |
| s.s. NUBIA | 3557 | 480 | Capt. Knox | 6th June. |
| s.s. CALIFORNIA | 3416 | 480 | W.S. Young | 30th June. |
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3567 | 480 | John Craig | 3rd August. |

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

### GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices :—

| | | Cash Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4¼ by 3¼ per doz. | Rs. | 2 | 0 |
| 5 by 4 „ | „ | 3 | 0 |
| 6½ by 4¾ „ | „ | 4 | 8 |
| 7¼ by 4½ „ | „ | 5 | 0 |
| 8½ by 6½ „ | „ | 8 | 0 |
| 9 by 7 „ | „ | 9 | 0 |
| 10 by 8 „ | „ | 12 | 0 |
| 12 by 10 „ | „ | 17 | 0 |
| 15 by 12 „ | „ | 30 | 0 |

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

TELESCOPES, in plain black leather casing, with brass cap and mounting ......... Rs. 13-8, Rs. 27-0, Rs. 54-0, Rs. 78-0

TELESCOPES, in plain black leather casing with nickel cap and mounting ......... Rs. 13-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27-0

TOURIST'S TELESCOPES, mounted in morocco, with caps and sling straps ......... Rs. 22-8, Rs. 54-0, Rs. 63-0

RECONNOITRING TELESCOPES, very powerful, mounted in strong bridle leather case, with caps and sling strap ......... Rs. 40-0, Rs. 63-0, Rs. 72-0

THE LORD BURY TELESCOPES, ......... Rs. 63-0

THE MILITARY OFFICER'S TELESCOPES with lines drawn between the lenses to show the distance of an object the height of a man ......... Rs. 27-0

BINOCULARS, Field and Marine, in plain black leather, mounts and sling cases ......... Rs. 30-0, Rs. 50-0, Rs. 58-0, Rs. 63-0

OPERA GLASSES, in Nickel and Leather mounts ......... Rs. 10-0, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 32-0

FOLDING POCKET OPERAGLASSES, with spring action ......... Rs. 25-0 and Rs. 27-0

LENSES.

BOTANICAL, with 3 powers in Vulcanite Pocket cases ......... Rs. 2-8

BOTANICAL, with single power in Pocket cases ......... Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

WATCHMAKER'S in hornmounts.. As. 14 & Re. 1-4

CODDINGTON'S, of high magnifying power, in Nickel case ......... Rs. 4-8

LINEN PROVERS, in brass mounts, folding ......... Rs. 2 and Rs. 5

HAND READING GLASSES, mounted in German Silver with Ebony Handle, ......... Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 5-8

SPECTACLES, IN GOLD AND BLUED STEEL FRAMES; SPRING FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, EYE-PRESERVERS; GOGGLES, AND RAILWAY SPECTACLES.

Catalogues and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite : the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

| STILL WINES. | | PER DOZ. CASH. Bottles. Rs. | a. | Half Bottles. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAUBENHEIM | ... A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use. | 17 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| GEISENHEIM. | ... Good flavour and body, can be well recommended ... | 20 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) | ... Of great fragrance, pure and natural ... | 25 | 0 | | |
| HOCKHEIM | ... A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine... | 24 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| NIERSTEIN | ... Very soft and good bouquet... | 27 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | ... A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour. | 33 | 0 | 17 | 8 |
| JOHANNISBERG | ... The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste ... | 42 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| SPARKLING WINES. | | | | | |
| SUPERIOR HOCK | ... Delicate flavour and bouquet. | 35 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN | ... The very finest wine of its kind ... | 42 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| FINE MOSELLE | ... Fine, full flavour ... | 30 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| SUPERIOR MOSELLE | ... Very fragrant ... | 34 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| FINEST NONPAREIL | ... Very rich, delicious bouquet... | 41 | 0 | 22 | 8 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## SHIRTS ! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

"EASY" SHIRTS ! !

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS ! ! !

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform | 6 for 23 | TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable... | 6 for 46 |
| BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs | 6 for 28 | BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk) | 6 for 52 |
| BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c. | 6 for 32 | SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness | 6 for 56 |
| SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs | 6 for 36 | CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel | 6 for 52 |
| FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs | 6 for 30 | SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury | 6 for 72 |
| OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs. | 6 for 36 | | |

CASH DISCOUNT [illegible]

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

## FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H, W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first ime it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

## CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame | Rs. | 250 |
| WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves | „ | 350 |
| BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves | „ | 350 |
| BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves | „ | 400 |
| WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves | „ | 450 |
| EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves | „ | 500 |
| EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves | „ | 500 |
| SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated | „ | 600 |
| "SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new | „ | 750 |
| STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves | „ | 50 |
| COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, &c. | „ | 300 |
| COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c. | „ | 550 |
| BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank | „ | 600 |

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

## CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

## ALBUM OF INDIAN VIEWS.

Containing 24 Indian Views as under.
PRICE, RE. 1
A LMITIED NUMBER OF COPIES ON HAND.

OMBAY—The High Court of Justice.
Do. The Secretariat.
Do. The University and Library.
Do. The Esplanade Hotel and Sailors' Home.
Do. The Prince of Wales Statue.
Do. The Queen's Statue.
CALCUTTA—Government House.
Do. The High Court of Justice.
Do. The General Post Office.
Do. Council House Street.
Do. Ochterlony Monument.
Do. Cathedral.
DELHI—Jumma Musjid.
DELHI—Dewani Khas.
KOOTOOB-DELHI—The Great Arch and Iron Pillar.
Do. Tower of Kootoob.
AGRA—Taj Mahal.
Do. Etmaddoollah.
Do. Motee Musjid.
Do. Secundra.
LUCKNOW—The Residency.
CAWNPORE—The Well Monument.
BENARES—Mosque of Aurungzeb.
Do. Bathing Ghats.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS.
No. 52, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.

## THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.

F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.

A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.

H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.

J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.

CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.

R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most..

A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.

J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

## NOTICES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES for St. ALBANIA are requested to take delivery of their CARGOES immediately at the Prince's Dock. All Claims to be sent to Captain Crisp, care of Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons, Dubashes, before the steamer leaves the harbour as no one will be responsible for same after departure.

Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

S.S. "NEWCOMEN."

CONSIGNEES of explosives, combustibles, &c. are hereby informed that the above vessel is expected to arrive here about the 15th current. They are, therefore requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to send their boats alongside immediately on steamer's arrival in the harbour to take delivery of their goods without delay as otherwise the same will be discharged into hired boats at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1885. Manager.

MATHERAN PINTO LODGE IS TO LET for this Season. Accommodations—Drawing and Dining rooms, two Bedrooms, two Dressing and two Bathrooms situated very near to Artist Point, beautiful view. Apply to the Manager of Pinto's Hotel.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

GERMAN BEER
FROM THE FRANKFORT BREWERY COMPANY.
Orders now being registered from shipment landing.
BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqalified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishmen twill never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Trancing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to

MRS. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
168, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 23,150 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required from time to time, commencing 1st June next, on the conditions given in the specification, which can be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 P.M. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash, or Government promissory note, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekpeeer.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd April, 1885.

## NOTICES.

WANTED,

FOR the Simla Municipality, a CONSERVANCY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the SECRETARY, Simla Municipal Committee, before 27th April.

By order,
H. B. GOAD,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE first-class steam yacht "CELIA" to be SOLD as she now lies off Apollo-bunder.

The engines have just been overhauled and everything is in first-class working order. She was built by Messrs. Watkins in 1882 and the engines are by Messrs. Day Summers and Co., of Southampton.

The following are the dimensions :—
Length over all 62' 9"; Beam 9' 9"
Depth feet 8; Indicate H. P. 60.

She is fitted with saloon and sleeping accommodation, and is well suited for cruising round the coast.

Also a small steam gig, which also lies off Apollo-bunder, and of which the following are the dimensions :—
Length 18' 9".
Breadth 4' 3".
Depth 2'

Any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. BURJORJEE SHAPOORJEE DESAI, No. 5, Agiary Lane, Baharkot, Bombay.

Offers are to be made to the undersigned before the 1st of May, 1885.

T. R. PURANDHARI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.
Murud, 7th April, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-Keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Office, Kurrachee, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for General Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-Keeper General, Bombay ......
Poona ......
Ahmedabad ......
Kurrachee ......
Mhow ......
} Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per muster under sechedule No. 33.
Cotton sheets of good quality as per muster under schedule No. 31.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10th March, 1885

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Kurrachee, and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ......
Poona ......
Ahmednuggur ...
Belgaum ......
Ahmedabad ......
Deesa ......
Mhow ......
Neemuch ......
Nasirabad ......
Kurrachee ......
Hyderabad ......
} Cotton Suttrungees, under Schedule No. 19.
Cotton Sheets, under Schedule No. 20.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN,—Colonel
For Ag. Commissary-General,
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10 March 1885.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT !

TO-NIGHT ! !

AT 9 O'CLOCK ! ! !

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

AGAIN the GREATEST SATISFACTION POSSIBLE was GIVEN to the IMMENSE AUDIENCE who VISITED the CIRCUS of MONDAY EVENING, to WITNESS the FIRST CHANGE of PROGRAMME.

ARRANGE your PARTIES and VISIT the CIRCUS EARLY and RECEIVE TEN TIMES the VALUE of YOUR MONEY.

REMEMBER FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

TO-NIGHT.

THIRD TIME OF THE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private Boxes to hold four | Rs. | 16 |
| First Grand Circle Chairs | ,, | 3 |
| Family Circle Chairs | ,, | 2 |
| Parquette | ,, | 1 |
| Gallery | As. | 8 |

Children half price to all parts of the house.

MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
AT 4 P. M.
Nurses in charge of Children free.

Box office open every day, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT OF ANY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION EXTANT.

NO PLACE of AMUSEMENT in the WORLD where EVERYBODY GOES HOME MORE SATISFIED, DELIGHTED, AND PLEASED than from WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

---

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s. s. "HORN HEAD" are hereby notified of her arrival from London, and that she is discharging in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and prior to the vessel leaving port.

No claim will be paid unless passed by the Captain or after the steamer's departure.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1885. Agents.

---

FIELD KIT FOR SALE.

LIGHT PORTABLE CAMP BEDS, Regimental Blankets, Waterproof Sheets of thick vulcanized India Rubber, Ammunition Boots, English make, Regimental Socks &c., &c., &c.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army Agents,
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.
London, 27, Leadenhall-street.

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NOTICE.

AS Mr. T. BLACK is no longer in my employ since the 31st ultimo, the POWER of ATTORNEY he held on my behalf is hereby CANCELLED.

ROBERT BROWN.
No. 21, Marine-street, Bombay, 13th April, 1885.

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FOR SALE AT NAGPUR C. P.

A LARGE SIZE Broadwood Boudoir grand PIANO, specially selected for India in capital order, with tin lined case, leather cover, and outer dark green crewel worked cover, Turning Key, Insulators, Piano Stool and handsome black and gold canterbury, cost over Rs. 1,300 when imported, will be delivered free at Jubbulpore Station at purchasers risk. Price, Rs. 650.

An ornamental turning Lathe by Holtyopfel 5" centers, 3' 6" bed, with compound slide rest, a very large number of chucks, tools, and accessories, List on application. Price, Rs. 250.

A very handsome north C. B. Horse, dark brown, black points, 14-2, age 12 off, has been ridden to pig, very safe over bad ground, jumps well, a perfect lady's horse, has been ridden on parade, and goes well in single harness. Price, Rs. 375.

A Bay C. B. gelding, 14-2, age 8 off, very handsome and showy mover, perfect temper, very fast in single harness, and would make a good saddle horse for a light weight. Price, Rs. 350.

Apply to Hon'ble L. M. St. CLAIR, Nagpur.
or to DR. RICE, Jubbulpur.

---

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.

The selection comprises VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.
JASMINE.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
WHITE ROSE.
OPOPONAX.
CAPE JASMINE.
SPRING VIOLETS.
RONDELETIA.
FRANGIPANNI.
JOCKEY CLUB.
MILLEFLEUR.
MOSS ROSE.
YLANG YLANG.
LAUGHING WATER.
SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 132.

---

### IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per ottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

---

### VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,
Tonic Balls,
Diuretic Balls.
Condition Balls,
Worm Balls,
Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,
Calvert's Dog Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,
McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Soft Soap,
Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. .. .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

REMEMBER LAST WEEK
OF THE
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY.
(By request) positively the last time in India,
The Successful Farcical Comedy,
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 15TH.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF MISS. E. VERNIE,
Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate Presence of
H. E. ADMIRAL SIR WM. HEWET, K.C.B., V.C.,
Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron.
When will be performed the charming comedy in three acts, entitled
A LESSON IN LOVE.
MRS. SUTHERLAND.........MISS E. VERNIE.
Supported by a powerful caste.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

---

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862....................£300,690
,, 1882....................£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | £1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 | £3,758,042 19 |
| 1872 | £2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 | £4,842,054 14 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF Surplus excavated Materials from the Hornby-road and Mint Sewer works.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public Auction, opposite the Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. the surplus excavated materials such as rubble stones, sand stones, Khankhar, and earth, from the Hornby-road and Mint Sewer trenches for removal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, or to the undersigned.

SALE of jewellery, fancy articles, office and shop Furniture, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the Estate and effects of John Robert Bharre, formerly traded as cigar merchant under the name of Bharre and Arlam and as tailor and milliner under the name of Joseph and May Bharre latterly as house agent and broker under the name of James May and Co., and also as general merchant and commission agents under the name of Bharre and Co., Insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1-30 p.m., consi ting of silver and gold gilt Bangles, Ear-rings, Brooches, Rings, Watches, Aliminium Pencils, False Pearl, Neck Laces, Lockets, Photo Frames, Mother-o-pearl Card Cases, engraved (Indian) Metal and Brass Works in variety, plated and China, Cups, Teapots, Flower Pots, Vases, Trays, inlaid work, Fancy and Jewel Boxes, Papier Mache, Cabinet Fancy Baskets, Color Boxes in Variety, Writing Desks, Letter Scales, Inkstands, Call Bells, Penholders, Office Ink, Steel Pens, CopyingOffice scrap and Album Books Leather Cigar cases, Brier Pipes, Pocket Purses, Game Boxes, Magic Lantern, Leather Pocket Dressing Cases, Lady's Companions, Steel Daggers, Scissors, Penknives, corkscrews, Elastic Bands, Ebony and other Toys, Lady's Fans, Silk and Tassels, Indian Workboxes, &c., &c., office and Writing Tables, Glass Door and Office Cupboard, Circular Table, Chairs, Whatnots, Hat and Stickstand, Clock, Pictures, Centre Show Cases, Garden eats Stamping and Copying Presses, Co. I. Treasury Safe, Coir Matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th April, 1885.

## NOTICES.

WANTED.

A [illegible] on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, according to qualifications and previous experience.

Replies will not be sent to rejected candidates.

Apply with copies of testimonials to

AUDITOR,
Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

---

JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. Rosetta, the Real HAVANA CIGARS, guaranteed, from the crop of 1881.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Exquisita | per box of | 25 | Rs. | 6 | 0 |
| 2 | Jose Vargos | ,, | 50 | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | La Flor de Tabauos | ,, | 100 | ,, | 16 | 0 |
| 4 | Trabucos | ,, | 25 | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 Caliopes | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 | 8 |
| 6 | La Silika | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| 7 | Semiramis | ,, | 100 | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| 8 | Romeo and Julieta | ,, | 50 | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| 9 | Zenobia | ,, | 100 | ,, | 8 | 0 |

D. MACROPOLO,
Bombay and Calcutta.

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

---

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. [illegible]; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. [illegible] per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

---

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

---

BARON LIEBIG'S MILK.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the sale of

BARON LIEBIG'S CONDENSED MILK,

which has been honoured everywhere with the highest awards, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the purest and healthiest food for infants.

In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.

MARTIN COHEN & CO.,
15, Forbes-street.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Allahabad, Calcutta, Quetta, and Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Bombay, at NOON of the 27th April, 1885, for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Quetta District, of 9,650 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR, in wood, for five years from 1st April, 1886.

The malt liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the Quetta District direct by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of malt liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Persons desirous of offering for the supply should send with their Tender a sample of the malt liquor of gravity specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 24th February, 1885, when they will be opened in the abovenamed Offices and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the above offices, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require, also the conditions the Tenderers will have to abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tenders.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tenders must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay,
Jan. 12, 1885

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WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick reli complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the steadiest, and quiet st, most beautifully decorated and can sew the strongest stitch on any material. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company Church-gate-street, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD, TERRA COTTA, HOTEL, BEDROOM, and POCKET FILTERS just received, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

COOL, AIRY, FURNISHED ROOMS, in centre of Fort, for a married, single or 2 single gentleman, with Board. Apply, A.J. care of this paper.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Montebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE, for a short time only. Great reduction in prices, about 10 to 4 per cent. for cash only. Go to Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, &c., No. 11, Hummum-street.

BASS' BEER and GUINNESS' STOUT, Quarts, Rs. 4½; Pints, Rs. 2½; Ginger Ale, Rs. 2; Bann Whiskey, Rs. 19. Below Cathedral Girls' School.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart Row.—A few good rooms vacant, open to the Sea Breeze. Special arrangements for Boarders by the month. Mrs. Merritt, Proprietress.

ON VIEW at Messrs. Glenroy & Co.'s, Medows-street, Fort, valuable stock of Japanese China and Indian curiosities to be sold on WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. Cook's valuable household furniture, sewing machine, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO BE SOLD by Auction at Scotts, Girgaum, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th, at 7-30 a.m., lot of arab and Australian HORSES, property of officers proceeded to Soudan and Quetta.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON for Ladies and Gentleman is now re-opened under the management of an experienced hair-dresser, who formerly acted in that capacity to Earl Dufferin.

MRS. J. TATE, qualified Midwife and monthly Nurse, will attend Ladies at Mahableshwar (for Rs. 150 the month, free of travelling expenses). References to several well known ladies whose addresses may be had on application. Address—POST OFFICE, Mahableshwar.

A SALE of work in connection with the "Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, at the house of Mr. Rich, Gowalia Tank-road. The sale will be open from 3 to 7 p.m.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Lost on the morning of the 12th instant on the Kennedy Sea Face, between Woodhouse Bridge and Church Gate Station a watch with a common key attached with string. Any one bringing the same to the officers mess, 2 East York. Regt., will receive the above reward.

EVERY requisites for the Frontier, Elcho BOOTS made to order, Sam Brown Belts, Scabbards, &c., BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, late P. Grant and Son, Hornby-row, Bombay.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand-brake, ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST. BOMBAY.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, Superior "Beehive" BRANDY, just landed ex. s. s. "Rosetta."—WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

AMERICAN DOORS and VENETIANS. Half the price of teak. Light and durable, Importers, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

TO LET, two BUNGALOWS, of late Mr. Runchordas [illegible]

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

JUST received, Engligh PERAMBULATOR, with iron wheels, single Rs. 19, double Rs. 23, with hood, apron, complete.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamarind Lane, opposite to Temple Bar, Nice, airy and comfortable rooms. Terms moderate. Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST UNPACKED, "Duke of Durham" (long cut) Tobacco for Cigarettes, furnishing a rich flavour and pleasant aroma. As. 12 per ½ lb. tin. HOWARD and Co., Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches, has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO LET at Matheran for the season the "GARBUT HALL," nicely laid out garden and furnished. For rent, &c., apply to Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Elphinstone Circle.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Cotton Spinning Mill in Bombay. Apply personally to MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ICE, from Ahmedabad Factory, is being sold from 10th instant at stations from Ahmedabad to Surat from Mail Train's compartment at 1½ anna per lb. Apply Rambhav Shreedhur.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

SILVER JEWELLERY, London-made, Bangles, Lockets, Albert Chains, Ear-rings, Brooches, Charms, &c., of different designs and patterns.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE, pair of strong bay Arab PONIES, 13-3½, quiet to ride, and drive single and double; also Tonga—Dog-cart, moveable Hood, Pole and Shafts. Apply Lt. Col. MERRIMAN, Byculla Club.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, 8 for Re 1. DRIED COD FISH 8 annas per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

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C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

---

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

---

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches ies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Fl Gophers.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

## BANKS

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, [illegible]

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

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NOTICE.

REGIMENTS under Orders for QUETTA can obtain our Wines and Spirits from our Agents there, Messrs. H. BALDWIN & Co.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

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### PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

| | Per doz. qts. Rs. a. | Per doz. pints. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Heidsieck's Dry Monopole | 55 0 | 29 0 |
| Jules Mumm's | 40 0 | 22 0 |
| Carte Blanche, Extra | 45 0 | 25 0 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| Laubenheimer | 16 0 | 9 0 |
| Deidesheimer | 16 0 | 9 0 |
| Geisenheimer | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| Leibfraumilch | 21 0 | 11 8 |
| Steinwein | 21 0 | .. |
| Hochheimer Berg | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Rudesheimer | 27 0 | 14 8 |
| Marcobrunner | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| Queen Victoria Berg | 34 0 | .. |
| SHERRY. | | |
| Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor | 30 0 | .. |
| Madeira, superior | 28 0 | .. |
| Dinner Sherry | 24 0 | .. |
| Extra Quality | 15 0 | .. |
| CLARET. | | |
| Petit Medoc | 9 0 | 5 0 |
| Medoc Superior | 9 8 | 5 8 |
| St. Julien | 10 0 | 6 0 |
| St. Estephe | 12 0 | 7 0 |
| St. Emmilion | 12 8 | 7 8 |
| Chateau de France | 13 0 | 7 8 |
| Haut Canon | 16 0 | 8 6 |
| Mouton Rothschild | 17 0 | 9 8 |
| Chateau Leoville | 20 0 | 11 0 |
| Chateau Lafitte | 23 0 | 12 8 |
| Chateau La Rose | 26 0 | 14 0 |
| Chateau Margaux | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| SPARKLING BURGUNDY. | | |
| Rich and Red (Ordinary) | 44 0 | 25 0 |
| Do. (Superior) | 50 0 | ... |
| STILL BURGUNDY. | | |
| Volnay | 21 0 | .. |
| Chambertin | 27 0 | .. |
| BEER AND STOUT. | | |
| Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone | 5 12 | 3 12 |
| McEwan's Beer | 4 8 | 3 8 |
| Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co. | 4 14 | 3 0 |
| Vienna Beer | 6 4 | 4 2 |
| Kaiser Beer | 5 12 | 3 12 |
| Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke | 5 12 | 3 12 |
| Romford Bitter Beer | 6 0 | 4 8 |
| India Pale Ale | 5 8 | 3 8 |
| Pilsener Export Beer | 6 0 | 4 4 |
| German Double Stout | | 5 4 |
| GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM. | | |
| London Gin (Booth's Old Tom) | 17 0 | ... |
| Swaine & Boord's Old Tom | 16 0 | ... |
| Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks | 26 0 | ... |
| Finest Old Jamaica Rum | 21 0 | ... |
| BRANDIES. | | |
| Exshaw's No. 1 | 37 0 | ... |
| Do. No. 2 | 23 0 | ... |
| Hennessy's * | 30 0 | ... |
| Do. ** | 33 0 | ... |
| Do. *** | 36 0 | ... |
| Barton's * (Peg Brandy) | 22 0 | ... |
| Do. ** (Full flavoured) | 26 0 | ... |
| Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy) | 30 0 | ... |
| Charles Lervoire's very old*** | 31 0 | ... |
| Fromy & Rogers, very old*** | 34 0 | ... |
| WHISKY. | | |
| Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's) | 21 0 | ... |
| Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's) | 22 0 | ... |
| Do. do. do.(Specialiteserve) | 24 0 | ... |
| Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s) | 18 0 | ... |
| Lochdhu (very old) | 22 0 | ... |
| Shamrock (very old) | 22 0 | ... |
| Breadalbane, Highland | 22 0 | ... |
| PORTS. | | |
| Barton's Best Invalid | 24 0 | ... |
| Oporto | 18 0 | ... |
| Port, usual quality | 15 0 | ... |
| LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES. | | |
| Kummel, Finest ...Per bottle | 3 0 | .. |
| Benedictine ,, | 3 0 | .. |
| Chartreuse, Yellow ,, | 5 0 | .. |
| Do. Green ,, | 6 0 | .. |
| Creme de Noyeau ,, | 2 8 | 1 8 |
| Maraschino de Zara ,, | 3 0 | 1 12 |
| Curacao ,, | | 1 12 |
| Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz. | 22 0 | .. |
| Vermouth ,, | 15 0 | .. |
| Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,, | 15 0 | .. |

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps | | | Rs. | 350 |
| Do. 40 | do. | | ,, | 750 |
| Do. for 6 arc lights | 2,000 Candles, each. | | ,, | 1,200 |
| Do. 8 do. | 600 do. | | ,, | 1,200 |
| Do. 20 do. | 500 do. | | ,, | 2,000 |

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories,

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
Meadow-stret.

---

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigo cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th:—Brocadaile (s), from Suakim. Yesterday:—Rajpootana (s), from Rangoon; City of Manchester (s) and Olympia (s), Cardiff; Deepdale (s), Liverpool; Rohilla (s) and Horn Head, London; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Aycliffe (s), Barrow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Persian Gulf; and Clan Murray (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand March of the Peers | | A. Sulivan. |
| Overture | La Fee Aux Roses | Halvy. |
| Valse | Promenaden | Gung'l. |
| Grand Selection | Martha | Flotow. |
| Valse | Estudiantina | Waldteufel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual Wagshwari temple fair will be held to-day at Parel village.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The company reproduce to-night the comedy of "The Private Secretary," which they played so successfully the first week of their stay here. Their visit to Bombay is now rapidly drawing to an end.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the second Criminal Sessions terminated yesterday, the seven cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates having occupied Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury three days.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Empress, River Etterick and Empress of India left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Clanbrook and Bellingham entered, and the s.s. Clan Murray and Bangalore left it on Sunday; the s.s. Albania and Rajpootana entered, and the s.s. Serapis left, it yesterday.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Govind Luximon and twelve other horsekeepers were charged before Mr. Ryan with gambling. The police stated that the accused were inveterate gamblers, and had often been fined for the offence. Three of them were fined Rs. 20 each, and others Rs. 10 each, in default a week's imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Yessoo Babajee, aged 25 years. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Canara. On Saturday he fell into the hold of the vessel, and fractured his skull so severely that he died soon after at the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 11th inst.:—Horses—lame 1, emaciated 1, sores on body 1, sent to Pinjrapole 2; bullocks—lame 18, sore neck 20, tumours on neck 6, emaciated 6, sores on body 4, overloaded 44, goading 24—total number of cases 127.

LOST PROPERTY.—Jamsetjee Aspandiarjee, a clerk in the Commissariat, has reported that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 1,000 from his pocket on Saturday, somewhere about Bazaar Gate-street, Fort.—Captain Spilsbury, R. E., residing at the Great Western Hotel, reported to the police on Saturday that his wife had dropped a gold brooch set with a yellow stone, valued at Rs. 50, while driving in a victoria.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Bikia Gopal, an old offender, pleaded guilty yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, to a charge of theft of some clothes. He was arrested on Saturday evening by a sepoy as he was going along the road with a suspicious-looking bundle. It was found to contain two dhoturs, which had been stolen by the accused from a window of a house in Girgaum, where they had been hung to dry. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Rajee Raim, a herdsman, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with assaulting a sepoy. It appears that some bullocks of which the accused was supposed to be in charge strayed on the Queen's-road, during his absence elsewhere. The policeman took them to the pound, and while returning to his post near Colaba, the accused rushed at him from behind and struck him a severe blow on the calf of the leg with a thick stick, knocking him down. He was fined Rs. 15 in default seven days' hard labour.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DEFAULTING JURORS.

MR. R. H. WEBB and MR. N. [illegible] were not present when they were called upon to serve on the common jury, and were fined Rs. 20 each. The latter gentleman appeared in court five minutes later, saying his clock was wrong, and that on discovering that fact, he hurried on to the court as fast as he could. The judge remarked that the juror ought to have been punctual; but considering that he was only five minutes late, and that he had a mind to serve on the jury, the fine was remitted in his case.

THEFT OF LETTERS BY A POST OFFICE EMPLOYE.

SHEWSHUNKER DEVIDEEN was charged with having, on the 13th March last, while employed by the Post Office as an assistant sorter, dishonestly appropriated three letters. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, for the prisoner.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said that in March last the superintendent of the Gujerat post office sent intimation to Mr. Luxmonsing Jewsing, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, Bombay division, that certain letters which had been posted had not reached their destination, requesting that proper inquiries should be made into the matter. Accordingly on the morning of the 13th ult. Luxmonsing entered the mail carriage on the arrival of the train at the Church Gate railway station. In the carriage was the prisoner, one of six sorters present. Luxmonsing examined the mail-bags and hand-bags of each of them, when he observed that one of the prisoner's pockets was bulging out. The prisoner, on his attention being drawn to the circumstance, drew out his handkerchief, but the pocket was still bulging out. Some conversation took place between Luxmonsing and the prisoner, and eight letters were eventually found in the latter's pocket. They were allowed to remain with him. The six sorters were taken to the Fort Police Court and placed before Mr. McDermott, superintendent of police. Fifteen other letters were found in the prisoner's hand-bag. Now, according to the departmental rules, all the letters should be sorted, and the bag containing them sealed, before the arrival of the train at the Grant-road station. It was an irregularity on the part of the prisoner to keep any letters with him instead of in the mail-bags. No prisoner could be indicted on more than three charges at a time, and so for the present the prisoner was charged with the theft of three letters only.

Luxmonsing was the first witness called for the prosecution, and stated the circumstances under which the letters were recovered from the prisoner.

In cross-examination he said the prisoner belonged to a respectable family; that his father was a pensioned Subedar Major, drawing a pension of Rs. 160 a month; and that one of his brothers was an officer in a native regiment. Several persons who had sent to the Post Office the letters found with the prisoner were called, and gave details of the circumstances connected with their dispatch.

At the close of the case for the prosecution the prisoner, when asked if he wished to say anything in explanation of his conduct, said.—I had nothing to do with the Bombay letters, I simply made up the bundles. I don't know anything about these letters in particular.

Mr. Jardine summed up the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury for the defence, proceeded upon the theory that the purloined letters had been placed by somebody into the prisoner's pocket and hand-bag. His lordship summed up the case; and the jury after a short consultation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

His lordship concurred with the verdict of the jury, and the prisoner was sentenced to a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

This being the last case on the calendar, the Sessions was formally dissolved.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, April 12.
*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·817 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 74·7 |
| Dew Point | 72·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·770 |
| Exten of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8) | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 84·8 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 75·5 |
| General Direction of Wind* | NW, NNW, NNE, NW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 340 |

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

## THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the pupils attending the three schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association was held yesterday in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel presiding. A large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen crowded the hall to witness the interesting spectacle presented on the occasion. About 700 girls attending the schools were accommodated in the upper galleries and in the body of the hall, while others of them were seated on the platform in the southern part of the hall. The prizes, consisting of gold chains, work-boxes, books, &c., were displayed on tables placed in front of the chairman. Specimens of Berlin-wool work and needle-work executed by some of the girls were also exhibited. Among those present on the occasion were the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Bomonjee Framjee Cama, Dosabhay Framjee Cama, K. R. Cama, Jehangir B. Murzban, Jehangir B. Vacha, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Framjee Eduljee Daver, Eduljee Rustomjee, J. C. Cama, K. M. Shroff, Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, K. N. Kabrajee, Dinshaw P. Kanga, N. R. Ranina, D. R. Chichgar, Bomonjee B. Patel, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Temoojee B. Nariman, &c. The proceedings commenced with the reading of last year's report by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Panthakee, the zealous honorary secretary of the association. It stated, among other things, that this was the twenty-seventh year of the society's management of the schools. At the close of last year 684 girls, whose ages averaged from 5 to 15 years, attended the three schools, namely, 401 girls in the Fort school, 216 in the Chandanwady school, and 67 in the Mazagon school. There was an increase of 70 girls in the three schools during the year. The entrance and the monthly fees amounted to Rs. 5,049. The results of the annual examinations were, according to the report of the examiners, very satisfactory, doing the female teachers and the general management of the schools much credit. Rs. 4,000 worth of Government promissory notes were presented during the year to the funds of the association, namely, Rs. 1,000 by the sons of the late Mr. Eduljee Framjee Allbless, Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarachund, and Rs. 1,000 by Messrs. Burjorjee and Jahangir Rustomjee Mody. The managing committee had presented to Mr. Perozshaw Rustomjee Bottlivalla a gold watch, with a suitable inscription, in recognition of his disinterested exertions for two years in teaching the female teachers of the Fort school an improved method of singing. At the end of 1883 the school fund amounted to Rs. 73,959, including endowments of the value of Rs. 67,440; and the balance available for expenditure to Rs. 6,519. The total income of last year was Rs. 13,185, including endowments worth Rs. 4,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,185 available for current expenditure. Of the last-mentioned sum Rs. 8,857 were actually spent. After the reading of the report, some of the girls read essays written by them, while others sang in chorus Gujeratee songs composed on scientific principles. The chairman then distributed scholarships and prizes. On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, thanks were voted to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated with the singing of a portion of the National Anthem in Gujeratee.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta presiding. There were also present.—Drs. T. Blaney, Cook, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rustomjee N. Khory, Messrs. C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, D. Gostling, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, P. Peterson, C. A. Turner, Dadabhai Nowrojee, Damodur T. Muljee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabds, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowands Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE FALKLAND-ROAD SEWER.

Colonel Merewether moved that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction the expenditure of Rs. 65,398, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of rebuilding the old sewer in Falkland-road.

Mr. Banajee seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney said the amount spent in repairing the sewer appeared to be most extravagant. Comparing this sum with the arbitration award made by Mr. Mathew in the matter lead the speaker to believe that there must be something very foggy in the estimates now submitted to them. No efficient survey had ever been made, though the Corporation had a right to demand it before sanctioning such a large amount. Dr. Blaney concluded by moving an amendment that the subject be referred back to the Municipal Commissioner with the request that the road surveys covering the broken portion of the Falkland-road sewer be uncovered and an official survey be made and submitted to the Town Council with a revised detailed estimate of the cost of the repairs.

Mr. Shewjee Dhurmajee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gostling said that having carefully read the correspondence on the subject, he had come to the conclusion that no reason whatever was shown for spending the large sum of Rs. 65,000. The collapse was a very unfortunate one, but it appeared that a really good job could be made by spending a much smaller amount. He did not see why they should not adopt one of the suggestions made by the Executive Engineer. That officer gave four alternatives, the first being enormously expensive, the second slightly less in cost, the third more reasonable, and the fourth still more reasonable. Mr. Gostling thought their purpose would be served if they adopted Mr. Walton's third alternative, recommending the expenditure of Rs. 8,695, instead of the first alternative recommended by the Consulting Engineer. The speaker moved that the work be carried out as suggested in the third alternative.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy supported Dr. Blaney's proposition, observing that their primary duty was to ascertain what was the real injury done to this sewer.

Dr. Peterson said that Dr. Blaney's remarks had naturally made a considerable impression on the Corporation; but in the speaker's opinion Dr. Blaney's amendment appeared to be entirely beside the question. He thought the Corporation was bound to adopt Mr. Forde's recommendation.

The Municipal Commissioner said that for his part he would ask for any expenditure from the cash balance with great reluctance, and only when he saw that it was entirely necessary. Both the Consulting and the Executive Engineers appeared to have agreed as to the amount of the pressure that would be required, and for the public safety the Corporation ought to sanction the amount asked for.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee supported Dr. Blaney's proposition.

After some further discussion, the Commissioner suggested that the question might be adjourned to enable him to consult the engineers, and clear up all doubts as to the pressure required.

Dr. Cook moved, and Dr. Peterson seconded, that the question be adjourned till the next meeting.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was lost.

Mr. Gostling's amendment was also lost, Dr. Blaney's amendment being ultimately carried as a substantive motion.

At this stage a number of members having left the hall, there was no quorum present to transact further business. The Corporation therefore adjourned until Thursday.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Dr. Perry succeeds Dr. Lawrie as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School; though, as he has been warned to hold himself in readiness for service in the field, it is possible he may not retain the appointment for long.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, March 27.)

ADMIRALTY, 24th March, 1885.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Mr W H Basevi to be Lieut.

ADMIRALTY, 27th March, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, Admiral Sir E A Inglefield, Kt, C B, F R S, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

And consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—Vice Admiral Sir G O Willes, K C B, to be Admiral in H M's Fleet Rear-Admiral T B Lethbridge to be Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet. Capt T Le Hunt Ward, C B, A-de-C., to be Rear-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions have been made on the Retired Lists from the same date:—Vice-Admirals J E Katon, H G Morris, the Hon'ble G H Douglas, Henry Croft, to be Admirals. Captains R A E Scott, F W Sidney, J S Hudson, to be Rear Admirals.

## THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, March 27.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 27th March 1885.

5th Dragoon Guards, Genl Sir T W McMahon, Bart, C B, from the 18th Hussars, to be Col, vice Genl R Parker, deceased.

18th Hussars, Major-Genl and Hony Lieut-Genl W Drysdale, C B, to be Col, vice Genl Sir T W McMahon, Bart, C B, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut the Hon'ble L F G Byng, Adjt, to be Capt to complete Establishment.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut St J C Gore to be Capt, vice E Hegan, appointed Adjt.

9th Lancers, Lieut-Col H R Abadie has been appointed to command the Regt.

Major the Hon'ble H Legge to be Lieut-Col, vice Col H A Bushman, C B, placed on half-pay.

Capt Lord W L De la P. Beresford, V C, to be Major, vice the Hon'ble H Legge.

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# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 27th March. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Ramsay, 3 children and 3 sons.
Lieut. E. Wilkins.
Mr. G. Fry.
Mr. R. Baker
Captain Ross.
Mr. W. Kelly.
Mr. G. Kelly.
Mr. E. Perry.
Mr. H. Campbell.
Miss Moncrieff.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Webbs.
Mr. and Mrs. Rumsby.
Dr. J. C. Penny.
Major Cooke.
Mr. H. West.
Mr. Brand.
Mr. Colebrook.
Dr. Cruickshank.
Mr. S. Preston.
General Goodfellow.
Mr. Collard.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. Bethune.
FROM ADEN.—Mr. N. Berkelback Van Sprinth.

# HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

IN consequence of the death of the Princess Charles of Hesse, mother of the Grand Duke, the Queen will proceed on Monday to Aix-les-Bains direct, and will visit Darmstadt on her return journey.

The Court has gone into mourning for ten days on account of the death of Princess Charles of Hesse.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Thurlow moved a resolution in favour of opening the Natural History Museum at South Kensington to the public on Sunday afternoons. Earl Cairns opposed, and on a division the numbers for and against were equal, 64, and, in accordance with established rule, the resolution was declared not to have been carried. On Monday, after a long discussion on a private Bill to modify the terms of certain perpetual grants by Trinity College, Dublin, which was ultimately rejected, Lord Dalhousie announced that after Easter a Bill would be introduced to establish a new department for Scottish business. On Tuesday Earl Granville, in reply to a question, stated that he was assured by the French Ambassador that the exercise on belligerent rights in the China seas by France was the same with respect to all nations. Last night the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill to amend the lunacy laws. Lord Greville asked a question implying blame to the military commanders at Suakim, but Lord DeRos and Lord Napier of Magdala objected to it as being inopportune, and it was not pressed.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Seats Bill was again considered in Committee. On Monday, Mr. Bruce gave notice of an amendment adverse to the acceptance of the Egyptian financial proposals. Mr. Gladstone having insisted on the necessity of taking the opinion of the House on the Egyptian Agreement before Easter, Sir S. Northcote contested the point; but after a long discussion it was finally arranged that the debate should begin on Thursday. The Committee on the Seats Bill was resumed, and Sir C. Dilke agreed to an additional member for Westminster, to be taken from the East-end. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone said the Russian Government had not yet replied to the last communication of Earl Granville, which would decide whether the negotiations respecting the Afghan frontier should be conducted in London, or whether there should be a preliminary inquiry on the spot. The Committee on the Seats Bills was resumed, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman introduced the Irish National Education Bill, rendering it compulsory on parents to send their children to school. On Wednesday the Seats Bill was further considered in Committee. Last night a Royal message was read (as also in the other House) notifying the Queen's intention to call out the Militia and Army Reserve, after which Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution sanctioning the Egyptian financial agreement, which, he maintained, involved no question of international control in Egypt. Mr. T. Bruce moved an amendment declaring that the agreement was unacceptable, and a debate followed, which was eventually adjourned until to-day.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and on Tuesday, all the Ministers except Earl Spencer being present on each occasion.

Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister in China, died on Tuesday at Pekin.

The deaths are also announced of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln; Mr. Darby-Griffiths, formerly M. P. for Devizes; of Major General H. C. Craigie; of Mr. J. W. Davidson, an eminent musical critic; of Mr. T. F. Reade, late Consul-General at Tunis; and of Major-General W. F. Hopkins.

A deputation from various working men's organizations had an interview on Friday with the Marquis of Salisbury to invite his influence in facilitating the carrying out of certain works in London in order to alleviate the existing distress among unemployed workmen. Lord Salisbury expressed his readiness to favour any proposition which, consistently with sound principles, would tend to improve the position of working men.

At a meeting of representative working men held at Whitechapel on Saturday letters were read from Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote stating that there was no foundation for the statement that the election of working men as members of Parliament was opposed by them or by the Conservative party.

The Dockyard authorities at Devonport have received orders from the Admiralty to prepare for immediate service all the ships available at that port.

A special conference of the Liberation Society, was held in London on Tuesday, at which resolutions were passed in favour of strenuous efforts being made to impress upon constituencies and candidates at the next election the question of disestablishing the Churches of England and Scotland.

OBITUARY.—Sir Harry Parkes; the Bishop of Lincoln; C. Darby-Griffiths, late M.P. for Devizes; the Hon. G. C. O'Callaghan; T. J. Reade, late Consul-General for Tunis; Surg-Maj. G. E. Givins, Ben. Ret.; Princess Charles of Hesse.

GENERAL SIR G. GRAHAM has begun an active campaign against the Arabs near Suakim. On Thursday he made a reconnoissance and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The following day he moved towards Hasheen, and had a warm engagement with 3,000 or 4,000 of the rebels, but he succeeded in occupying several positions on the hills. On Sunday a portion of the British force marched towards Tamai without being opposed, but after two zaribas had been formed the Arabs made a sudden attack, which was repulsed after some severe fighting. On Tuesday the Arabs attacked a convoy, but were repulsed with great loss. The British loss in these encounters has been heavy, and the destruction of the greater number of the camels increases the difficulty of transport. Yesterday a convoy from Suakim to the advanced zaribas was fiercely attacked, but the enemy were driven off with severe loss, the casualties on the British side being very slight.

No further news has been received from the Afghan frontier, but it is stated that General Zelenoy, the Russian commissioner, will proceed to meet Sir P. Lumsden as soon as the pending negotiations with the British Government are concluded.

The Russian newspapers are less virulent towards England, and assert that the arrangement respecting the occupied posts on the Afghan frontier is a diplomatic victory for Russia.

The Indian Government has directed the formation of a force of 24,000 men at Quetta and Pishin, with two divisions of 10,000 men each in reserve.

It is confidently asserted that negotiations for peace between France and China have been begun at Pekin. The French commanders in Tonquin report that in recent encounters the Chinese losses have been very heavy. At Dong Dang the French have met with a repulse.

The French Chamber on Tuesday passed, by 412 votes to 99, the Bill establishing elections by *scrutin de liste*.

In the Italian Chamber on Monday Signor Mancini stated that, although no treaty existed between Great Britain and Italy with respect to co-operation in the Soudan, it was certain that the operations of the Italian troops on the Red Sea coast had the sympathy of the British Government.

President Cleveland has nominated Mr. E. R. Phelps, of Vermont, to succeed Mr. Lowell as United States Minister in London, and the Senate has confirmed the nomination.

A riot has broken out among the half-breeds on the Saskatchewan River, in Manitoba, and the Colonial police sent to restore order have been resisted, with the loss of many lives.

Sir H. Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, has ordered the proceedings instituted by Sir C. Warren against the presumed murderers of Mr. Bethell to be suspended, and has also disapproved of Sir C. Warren's action in Bechuanaland.

# THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W D Blyth, B C S
Mr E Pinkney, B U C S
Col A Blomfield, B S C
Col C A McMahon, M
Capt H A Vincent, Bo S C.
Brig-Surg H V Carter, M D, Bo.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W A Darling, B U C S, 6 mo
Mr H C E Vernon, B U C S, 2 mo
Lieut-Col G R Gibbs, B S C, 6 mo
Major G T Maitland, B S C, 6 mo

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C G Vansittart, B U C S
Mr H L Swinburne, B U C S
Brig-Surg J C Penny, M D, B
Lt-Col E Austin, M S C
Surg G H Bull, M D, Bo

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

# GRAHAM'S ADVANCE AGAINST OSMAN DIGMA.

THE Home papers report a great deal of indecisive fighting in the neighbourhood of Suakim. On all occasions the Arabs have been repulsed with heavy loss; but on Sunday (March 22) a large part of General Graham's force which was under the command of Sir John M'Neill nearly suffered disaster through being surprised. Taken at a disadvantage as they were, our men fought with great gallantry and steadiness, and killed a very large number of their assailants; but our force also suffered considerable loss, and fully 20 per cent. of the baggage-animals with the expedition were killed; General Graham's advance being thus greatly delayed.

### OCCUPATION AND EVACUATION OF POSTS AT HASHEEN.

The occupation of the hills which command the village of Hasheen on March 20 was not accomplished without some hard fighting, the Arabs exhibiting great boldness and courage. Leaving the Shropshire Regiment and some details to guard the camp at Suakim, the whole of General Graham's force marched out towards Hasheen in the morning, the object being to drive the Arabs from the mountains around Hasheen and to construct redoubts thereon for occupation by the East Surrey Regiment. On the march the infantry of our force formed three sides of a square. The Guards were on the right, the marines and infantry of the line in front, and the Indian infantry on the left; the artillery, the battery of Gardner guns, the ambulance and transport were in the centre, and the cavalry and mounted infantry marched in extended order in advance. The correspondent of the *Standard* says—

We reached the first ridge of hills at half-past eight o'clock. The enemy who occupied them retired upon our advance. The 70th Regiment (the East Surrey) were left here, and set to work at once to construct four sand-bag redoubts, on the left of the line of advance. The 49th supported them on both flanks, while the marines cleared the second range of hills on the left. They did this in splendid style, scaling the rocky and precipitous slopes, and driving the enemy before them. The Indian infantry deployed, and advanced upon the village of Hasheen, the Brigade of Guards, formed in square, covering their rear. In the meanwhile, the mounted infantry, on the extreme right, scoured the thick bush, whence small bodies of the enemy were keeping up a brisk fire upon the advancing Indian brigade. The battery of artillery took up their position on a saddle shaped hill, and cleared off the enemy on the right flank with shell and shrapnel.

While this was going on, a large body of the rebels, driven from the hills on the left by the advance of the marines and 49th, descended into the plain on the other side, and a detachment of the Bengal Lancers was despatched to intercept them. The rebels, instead of flying, stood their ground with extraordinary boldness, and charged the cavalry as they advanced. When the collision came they practised the same tactics as at El Teb, throwing themselves on the ground, and slashing at the horses' legs with their swords. After a severe hand-to-hand fight the Lancers were obliged to fall back, losing four of their men, whose horses were hamstrung by the enemy, and whose bodies could not be recovered. From the hill occupied by the marines, on which I had taken my station, a splendid view of all the incidents of the fight could be obtained. The Indian infantry had reached Hasheen, and were now formed in two sides of a square, their left resting on a ridge, and the Brigade of Guards in complete square covering their rear. On either flank the cavalry were skirmishing over the bush-covered plain, while groups of the enemy, in numbers from ten to a hundred strong, were swarming all round, on the slopes of the hills, in the thick undergrowth in the valley, and amongst the mimosa bushes scattered over the plain. One party of about a hundred and fifty strong suddenly debouched from behind a hill within three hundred yards of the Guards, and actually charged down upon the brigade. They were received by such a withering volley from the face of the square that those who survived it at once turned and fled, leaving their wounded chief upon a camel within thirty yards of the square. He was at once made prisoner. While this party were charging the square, the General, from his position on rising ground, saw a large body of the Arabs, some three thousand strong, lying down in the rear at the spot whence the advanced party had charged. They were rising to follow up the attack; but the terrible effect of the volleys of the Guards on the advanced party checked their advance, and they abstained from the intended onslaught.

On the extreme right rear of the main force another party tried to break through in the direction of the redoubts which the 70th were constructing, making way between them and the hillock upon which the General with his staff had taken up their position. The 5th Lancers, 20th Hussars, mounted infantry, and a troop of the Indian Lancers swooped down upon them and almost exterminated the band, most of them being shot down by the cavalry, who swept over them as they lay on the ground endeavouring to repeat their former successful tactics. Only seven of the whole body made their escape. This work was not performed without loss. Major Robertson, of the Bengal Lancers, and Major Harvey of the 5th Lancers, were both severely wounded, while Sergeant-Major Nicholls, who was only this morning promoted to that rank, was killed, as were four privates. Seven privates were wounded. General Ewart had a narrow escape, as his horse was killed under him. While this brilliant charge was being made, the artillery opened a heavy fire upon two large bodies of the enemy, of which one, some 2,000 strong, was retreating in front, while the other, of double that strength, was on our left rear, having arrived on the scene of action from Tamai.

At about one o'clock the Second Brigade and the Indian infantry were ordered to fall back upon the Guards, and at two o'clock the whole force began their march back towards the hill occupied by the 70th Regiment.

The Indian Brigade this time formed the advance. They were followed by the 46th and marines, while the Guards, still in square, with the artillery, ambulance, and transport in their centre, brought up the rear. The position was by no means a pleasant one, for the enemy swarmed around us, and the square, encumbered with its impedimenta, had to fight its way over ground covered with dense bush, the Arabs closing in on all sides; but chiefly in the rear and left flank. For half an hour the Scots Guards and Coldstreams had to endure a very heavy fire from the almost invisible enemy, halting every two hundred yards to fire volleys into the scrub. The Guards were, however, perfectly steady, moving on under the galling fire with admirable coolness, and in three-quarters of an hour they emerged from the bushes into a comparatively open country. Captain Dalison, of the Scots Fusiliers, was killed, shot through the heart; two privates were killed and twenty-two wounded, the loss being extraordinarily small considering the fire to which the men had been exposed. The aim of the enemy was very bad, for a storm of bullets swept about the square, the great proportion flying over head. At three o'clock the force reached the first ridge, where the 70th had now completed the redoubts and zareebas. Here a halt was made for lunch, which was served out with great celerity to the troops, in half-companies. The soldiers were much exhausted after marching and fighting for nine hours and a half under the blazing sun, and a long halt was given them before they started for camp. Leaving the 70th, with two guns and four Gardners, to hold the redoubts, the whole force now set off on their return march, in the same order in which they had marched out. The enemy did not attempt to molest them on their march to Suakim. We had eleven killed and forty-nine wounded. The force of the enemy either actually engaged or threatening us is estimated at from ten to fourteen thousand men, most of whom came up from Tamai. The early hour at which we marched out prevented the greater part of the reinforcements sent by Osman Digma from arriving in time to concentrate and attack us. It is difficult to form any estimate of the enemy's loss, as they fell for the most part among the bushes, and most of those killed in the open were at once carried away. The general opinion is that their loss could not have been less than 1,200.

Reporting to Lord Wolseley, General Graham says :—The result of to-day's operations has been to establish a strong position commanding the Hasheen Valley, and protecting my right flank and line of communication in the ensuing operations against Tamai. The cavalry showed great dash and individual gallantry, in very difficult ground, covered with high thorn-bushes, occupied by an agile and determined enemy. The infantry proved that when properly handled they could master the enemy in any position. The Berkshire, supported by marines, stormed a steep hill strongly held, while the Guards showed an unshaken front when attacked in the thickest scrub, and protected the cavalry by steady volleys. The Indian Brigade also worked admirably. The practice of the artillery was excellent, and the positions were chosen with judgment. The Royal Engineers, assisted by Madras sappers and miners and working parties of the East Surrey, planned and executed the defensive works with great skill and coolness, although repeatedly threatened with attack by the enterprising enemy, who at one time swarmed round on all sides.

It was found that the redoubts at Hasheen did not serve their purpose, and the garrison was withdrawn, the Grenadier Guards being sent to accompany the East Surrey Regiment, which had held the redoubts, back to camp.

### A COLUMN SURPRISED.—HEAVY LOSSES.

Early on Sunday morning (March 22) the Indian Infantry, the marines, the Berkshire Regiment, a naval brigade with four Gardner guns, and an escort of the 20th Hussars were sent from Suakim to reconstruct the old and well-known "Baker's zareeba," about six miles out on the road to Tamai. No fighting was expected. The Native Infantry were to return at night, leaving the Naval Brigade, marines, and Berkshire to hold the new zareeba. At seven o'clock, two hours after the start, large bodies of the enemy were perceived coming in from the Hasheen hills. Their main direction was towards "Baker's zareeba," but they came so near the general camp that the Dolphin and Sandbag redoubt were able to open fire upon them, and they were brought under fire by the guns of the new redoubts at Hasheen. The Guards were paraded as reinforcements, but the enemy seemed to vanish, and the Guards did not march forward. Later in the day heavy firing was suddenly heard, and reinforcements were at once pushed on, meeting on the way a disorderly crowd of fugitives —Indian camp-followers, Transport and Commissariat animals rushing helterskelter to the rear—in fact, the usual signs of a disaster at the front. Happily, there had been no disaster, as was soon proved by heliographic messages from General M'Neill, to whom the command of the expedition had been entrusted. According to the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the site of the proposed camp was reached without incident. A large sand redoubt was constructed, the four Gardner guns being placed in position, one at each corner.

The work was all but completed when, just at two o'clock, without the slightest previous warning, a large body of rebels sprang out from among the scrub and a neighbouring wady and made straight for our position. At that moment a large number of the men were working at the redoubt, others had their attention taken up by the baggage animals; and, not expecting an attack, our force was not in the best position to meet it. The order to form square was given instantly, the men rushed to their position, but before the movement could be completed the rebels were swarming up to our quarter, brandishing their long spears, and throwing themselves with savage ferocity upon our troops. To complete the square formation under such circumstances was painfully difficult; but at this critical moment the sterling qualities of the British soldier shone forth to a degree which has never been excelled. Firing steadily, and with cool precision, the rebels were brought down in scores—in hundreds. The first wild rush was checked, the British square was quickly rendered intact, and we could breathe again freely. Then a merciless rain of leaden hail was poured forth from all sides by our men. The Gardner guns in the newly constructed redoubt were brought into play; but again the rebels came on like a vast cloud, brandishing their spears and rushing upon certain death; for after the first sudden onslaught, when they got right into our lines, they never got within several yards of our square. Unfortunately, after a few rounds, two of the Gardner guns became jammed, and were for a time disabled; but the remaining two were splendidly served and did fearful execution. The rebels could not hold out against this terrible fire; they vanished back among the bushes and stole away behind the hillocks. All serious fighting was over, though for some time after the enemy kept up occasional shots from a distance. The Gardner guns and our small-arms also kept firing so long as any traces of the rebels could be observed within range.

Telegraphing later, the same correspondent says:—It is impossible to disguise the fact that we were most completely surprised, and that only the superb courage of our troops saved us from an overwhelming disaster. Not a man of us had any idea that thousands of rebels were quietly stretched amongst the scrub and behind boulders and hillocks, quietly watching us as we innocently and jovially worked at our zareebas. A few pickets were out, and a squadron of cavalry scouts as well—I believe eighteen all told—so we were content. Suddenly there was a great cry of alarm, rising loud above the din of the fatigue parties and the accompanying bustle of a great camp, and then hoarse cries from the officers, "Stand to your arms, men!" Never was word of command more promptly obeyed. But the men were scattered—many of them a considerable distance from their arms. The brave fellows did their best, however, to get into their allotted positions. As the squares formed, the eighteen cavalry scouts came rushing in—crushing through our own lines—and then we saw and heard the leaping, roaring, fantastic, yet terrible-looking, wave of black forms, which we knew was the enemy in strong—in overwhelming force. Then came that terrible stampede of baggage animals—horses, camels, mules, in one struggling screeching, helpless, confused mass. The uproar was terrible, and must have been demoralizing to any but the most highly-trained troops. I was just on the edge of the marine square, and was caught in the storm, my horse being swept bodily to the ground, pinning me to the earth. As I lay with other prostrate animals above and around, struggling frantically to rise I received a nasty kick on the head, which, however, caused me only temporary inconvenience. Regaining my feet, I found myself inside the marines' square. Panic even in those few moments seemed to have disappeared, and the brave fellows were firing steadily and well. Outside, away from the squares, a number of men on fatigue duties, such as cutting bush for the zareeba-makers, were cut off from the main body. Undaunted and resourceful, they quickly improvised a square hard by the field kitchens. Their promptness saved their lives. Conspicuous amongst them were to be seen Major Alston and the Reverend Mr. Collins, one of our chaplains, fighting back to back; the reverend combatant having seized the nearest available weapon, which he wielded vigorously, as if to the manner born.

The correspondent goes on to mention that the 17th Bengal Regiment was so unsteady and their firing so reckless at one time that the little square under Alston was in danger from it. Bugle-calls to cease firing being ineffective to stop their fire, the Reverend Mr. Collins volunteered to cross the bullet-swept ground intervening and convey the orders to cease firing. Stepping forth, calm and collected in demeanour, the chaplain walked, his life in his hands, across to the Indians, to whom he gave the necessary orders, and then returned as calmly to the little square which he had just left. His reception must have been some compensation to the risks he had run. The men, struck with his heroism, raised cheer after cheer, and, sticking their helmets on their bayonets, frantically waved them in their enthusiasm. Meanwhile fearful havoc was being wrought amongst the animals. Scarcely one transport camel or mule outside the square escaped. Scores and scores of them were hamstrung by the enemy, and many more were killed by the fire from our own squares.

The *Standard's* correspondent says that almost at the same moment as the cavalry vedettes galloped in which the news that the Arabs were upon them—A great roar was heard all round the encampment, a strange mingled noise as of the rustling and crackling of vast quantities of brushwood, or, as one of the officers said, the distant breaking of the sea. Three minutes later, from every bush around the whole circle of this line burst out a throng of frantic shrieking Arabs, who charged down upon us, sweeping right over the transport lines. Panic-stricken at the terrible din and the tremendous rush of the Arab hordes, camels, horses, and mules at once stampeded in the wildest confusion, carrying with them drivers, escorts, and followers in headlong flight towards Suakim. The working parties had scarcely time to fall back inside the zareebas, and many gathered in groups outside to withstand the torrent of the assailants. Others faced them across the large gaps which still remained in the works, especially in the large zareeba defended by the Indian infantry, who were practically obliged to stand their ground without defence. No fewer than a hundred and ten of the Arabs pressed into the zareeba where the Berkshire Regiment was, and not one of them survived to tell the tale of their hand-to-hand fight. Their bodies were counted as they lay at the end of the fight. The Berkshire men fought with splendid courage and coolness, their steady fire not only sweeping away those who had entered the zareeba, but repulsing all further attempts of the Arabs to enter the enclosure. The Indian infantry fought at a great disadvantage. Not only were the lines of fencing unfinished, but the baggage animals were at first between them and the enemy, and so hindered the fire of the defenders; and as the Arabs charged down many of the panic-stricken camels, horses, and mules rushed through the gaps into the zareeba, creating the utmost confusion, and carrying the soldiers before them. Nevertheless, the Sikhs and the 28th Bombay Native Infantry stood their ground manfully, mowing down the enemy with their volleys, and when most severely pressed boldly charging them with the bayonets. The 17th Native Regiment, however, wavered, and, partly carried away by the stampede of the transport animals, fell back, firing wildly. Many of them rushed headlong for shelter into the northern zareeba, almost driving in our marines. The marines, however, defended their lines as steadily as if these had been the bulwarks of a ship, and only a dozen Arabs crossed the boundary and died in their midst, while numbers of others were killed as they tried to cross the hedge, thrusting with their spears and discharging their guns in the faces of its defenders. The first wild rush of the enemy checked, the position was safe, and now rapid volleys were poured from the faces of each of the zareebas into the crowded enemy, while a rain of bullets from two Gardner guns mowed wide gaps in the masses of the Arabs as these charged along our front. The fire was too terrible to be withstood, and the natives fell back to the bushes, where their chiefs strove to re-form them for a second onslaught. Few, however, responded to the call, and soon all who were able to retreat disappeared among the bushes. The whole affair lasted but a quarter of an hour. There were five minutes of confused but desperate fighting of hand-to-hand struggle and imminent danger, five minutes of a terrible sweeping fire into the mass of the enemy, five minutes completing their dispersal after they began to recoil from our front.

One of the most striking features of the fight, the *Times* correspondent says, was the gallant defence of the "F" and "G" companies of the Berkshire Regiment. On the alarm being given the two formed a rallying square outside the middle zareeba and quite 100 yards away. The enemy made a fierce rush at this gallant little band from all directions, but were met with a terrific and wonderfully steady fire which mowed down hundreds of them. The men were well in hand, and reserved their fire until the Arabs were within thirty yards. Two of the assailants fell dead under the bayonets, one hurling his spear before he died and wounding Private Campbell. This little square was commanded by Colonel Gillespie, and all the company officers were present. After fighting for half an hour, the square fell slowly back upon the marines' zareeba, halting at times to fire. While this was going on, far from the Berkshire zareeba, the colonel commanding the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Huyshe was in the Berkshire zareeba with four companies, all of which had just turned out in their shirt-sleeves to complete the construction of the fence when the alarm was given. All the working parties rushed into the zareeba and seized their arms and accoutrements. Meanwhile the enemy had leaped the zareeba and captured the sandbag redoubt at the corner, hewing and slashing with their cross-hilted swords and stabbing right and left with their terrible spears. The companies of the Berkshire Regiment rallied by the colonel were pouring a steady fire into the still advancing foe outside the zareeba, and also bayoneting those who had already got in. The 17th (Indian) Native Infantry fell back in disorder across the Berkshire zareeba and poured through the corner to their own. Colonel Huyshe was attacked by three Arabs all of whom he shot dead, one actually falling against his horse. The scene inside the zareeba now was something terrible. A hand-to-hand combat raged everywhere; the Arab swordsmen were slashing and cutting at soldiers, camels, and horses alike; the native infantry were inextricably mixed up with the flying stream of baggage mules and camels; bullets were whistling from all points; and there can be little doubt that several of our men were killed by the fire of our own force. This, under the conditions of the fight, was absolutely unavoidable; the only strange thing being that more did not fall from this cause.

It would appear from the despatch of the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* that Sir John M'Neill had the narrowest possible escape from death :—When the alarm was first raised he was on horseback just outside the zareeba. As soon as he saw the enemy he gave the necessary orders, and then attempted to jump the brushwood barrier—an easy enough feat; but his horse shied and backed from the zareeba. It was a critical moment, for the rebels were rushing down at full speed and were close upon him. Fortunately the General's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Charteris, saw the peril of his chief and gallantly rushed to his rescue. And not a moment too soon, for the rebels were at close quarters. One Arab had his gun pointed straight at the General; but Charteris turned the shot, and then, quickly turning, cut down another assailant with his sabre. As Charteris was thus engaged he was attacked with the greatest fury by a lithe young Arab—a mere boy—in fact, not more than ten years old. The youngster fought like a tiger, and succeeded in spearing Charteris through the arm before he himself was shot. He was a gallant little fellow; he fought with all the courage of a man, and suffered a man's fate. I fancy Lieutenant Charteris will hear more of that little incident, for he saved his General's life.

The correspondent then mentions that during the rush which the 17th Bengal Infantry made into the chief zareeba, Major Drury, who vainly strove to stay the rush, was left somewhat in the rear, and, seeing one of his men drop disabled, stopped and attempted to save him, although the enemy were close upon them. In another moment, indeed, they were hacking and thrusting at the heroic officer with their spears and swords. Grander heroism was never shown on field of battle. For several minutes Drury fought with at least twenty rebels, and with his single sword kept them from their prey, nor did he abandon his efforts to save his comrade until a spear-wound in the neck and the danger of being hopelessly surrounded compelled him reluctantly to retire. No officer, perhaps, worked harder, or was more conspicuous in the fight, than Major Kelly, Brigade-Major. He seemed to be ubiquitous; turning up at the nick of time wherever wanted, and cheerily rallying the men where it was needed. He even went outside the zareeba and nearly paid for his daring by his death. Several rebels rushed at him and one struck him in the arm with a spear. It seemed impossible that he could escape, but he was splendidly rescued by Lieutenant Domville, R. N., and brought safely into the square.

After the firing ceased nothing could be seen, so dense were the clouds of smoke and sand-dust that covered the scene of conflict. Then, when the air cleared, it could be seen how great was the destruction which our fire had wrought.

The whole space which had been cleared of bush for the construction of the zareebas was thickly strewn with dark bodies, varied here and there by those of soldiers overtaken before they gained the enclosure, and by the transport animals which had fallen under the cross-fire to which they were exposed. Over a thousand of the Arabs lay dead around our zareebas. Among them were many boys of from ten to twelve years of age, and even women were found among the corpses. Taking the number who must have fallen in the bush, or have crawled there to die, there can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy exceeded 1,500, including many of their most valiant chiefs. Our victory, however, was by no means cheaply won.

According to the official returns, the British losses in the engagement, exclusive of camp followers, were 6 officers and 68 men killed, 6 officers and 126 men wounded. Seventy men are missing, and it is believed that these have been killed. Out of the 560 camels of the water train 470 have been killed. The slaughter among the ammunition and commissariat camels was not so heavy, but the total loss of camels is believed to exceed 700. The loss of the transport men and followers is proportionately heavy. A large number of the mules have also been killed, and it is estimated that fully 20 per cent. of the entire baggage animals of the expedition have perished—a loss which, at the present moment, is serious in the extreme. The officers killed were Lieutenant Seymour, R. N.; Lieutenant Swinton, Berkshire Regiment; Captain Romilly and Lieutenant Newman, Royal Engineers; Major von Beverhondt, Indian Contingent; and Quartermaster Charles Eastmead; and Lieutenant Edwards, of the Indian Infantry, has since died of his wounds.

General Graham sent to Lord Wolseley the following telegram about the fighting on Sunday, March 22 :—Advanced zareeba twelve noon. Arrived here with Guards and large convoy. Am sending in wounded and baggage animals with Indian Brigade and Grenadier Guards, under Fremantle, leaving two battalions of Guards here with M'Neill's brigade. A strong zareeba has been constructed, and I consider position secure against any number of enemy. The attack yesterday was very sudden and determined, and came unfortunately on our weakest point. The Sikhs charged the enemy with bayonet. The Berkshire behaved splendidly, clearing out the zareeba where entered, and capturing three standards. Marines also behaved well. Naval Brigade was much exposed, and suffered severely. Engineers also suffered heavily, being out working when attacked. The enemy suffered very severely, more than a thousand bodies being counted. Many chiefs of note are believed to have fallen. I deeply regret our serious losses, but am of opinion that M'Neill did everything possible under the circumstances. The cavalry (5th Lancers) did their best to give information, but the ground being covered with bush, it was impossible to see any distance. The troops behaved extremely well. All the staff and regimental officers did their utmost. Enemy charged with reckless courage, leaping over the low zareeba to certain death, and although they gained a temporary success by surprise, they have received a severe lesson, and up to the present time have not attempted again to molest zareeba.

### FIERCE ATTACKS ON A CONVOY.

Notwithstanding the terrible slaughter inflicted upon Osman Digma's Arabs on Sunday, it is evident that they were in no way discouraged; indeed, they showed an increased boldness and daring. On Tuesday morning, March 24, the Shropshire Regiment escorted a convoy to the redoubts at Hasheen, and returned unmolested, but between Suakim and the zareebas the bush appears to be swarming with Arabs. The Sikhs and the 5th Lancers started with a convoy to the zareebas, with orders to burn the bush and clear the ground along the line of march as they went. About half-way they met the marines and the Coldstream Guards, who had come out to meet them. Colonel Gildea, who commanded the convoy, handed over the transport to their charge, and they started with the animals on their return to the zareebas, Colonel Gildea, at the request of the officer commanding, ordering the Lancers to escort them on their way back to the post. The following is the account of what afterwards happened as telegraphed by the *Standard's* correspondent :—

The Coldstreams and Marines had, with their convoy, marched but a short distance back towards the zareebas when they were suddenly attacked by large bodies of the enemy in the bush. The Lancers at once deployed, and in the most gallant style dashed into the bush, shooting down the Arabs with their carbines, while the Guards and Marines threw themselves into square, and poured volley after volley into the enemy. Colonel Gildea at once halted the Sikhs, who were still not a mile from the scene at the conflict, and formed them into square, expecting also to be attacked, and the men surrounded themselves with an impromptu zareeba, and awaited the result of the fight, prepared to advance at once should their aid be required. After twenty minutes' fighting the firing ceased, and the Guards and Marines could be seen to resume their march. Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed before the firing again broke out, as the enemy resumed the attack. They were again repulsed, but the combat was renewed a third and a fourth time before the column reached the zareeba in safety with its convoy. Colonel Gildea did not move until he made out that the column had reached the zareeba, and then marched with the Sikhs back into Suakim.

The official return states that in this encounter Captain Dalrymple, of the Guards, and Lieutenant Marchant, of the Marines, were wounded. One man was killed and nineteen non-commissioned officers and men were wounded.

On Wednesday two regiments of the Indian Brigade escorted a convoy half-way out from Suakim to the zareebas, taking with them a captive balloon. The balloon was secured by two ropes, one attached to a mule-carriage, the other to the saddle of a mounted horseman. Messages were sent up and down the latter rope to and from the officer in the car of the balloon. The convoy was not molested; which, as a correspondent observes, can scarcely be wondered at if the rebels were as astonished at the strange spectacle as were the natives of Suakim. The bazaars have been in a perfect ferment upon the subject. By some extraordinary mistake the convoy which went out on Tuesday took empty water-vessels instead of full ones, and the consequence was the force at the zareebas were on almost starvation rations of water. The heavy convoy work is beginning to tell very severely upon the troops. The Sikhs, for instance, marched out to the zareebas on Sunday, fought there, passed a sleepless night, and marched back to Suakim on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday they went out with convoys half-way to the zareebas, being on their feet each day from sunrise to sunset. The result is that seventy of their number were down with sickness on Wednesday.

The headquarter camp at Suakim was shifted to a spot two miles nearer Tamai on Wednesday, and an early advance beyond the positions now held is expected.

### THE NEWS FROM KORTI.

The most interesting news from the Kotri line this week is about Gordon. Another native has arrived at Korti from Khartoum, bringing yet another account of the circumstances connected with the capture of Khartoum and the death of its heroic defender. He states that Gordon was at the place when the enemy were treacherously admitted into the city. A body of the enemy at once made their way to the palace, wither they were guided by a man who had upon several occasions been employed by Gordon as a messenger to carry communications to and from the Mahdi. The enemy apparently intended to take Gordon alive, but hearing them approaching he rushed outside the house with his revolver in his hand. He was at once attacked by the rebels, against whom he defended himself until his revolver was emptied, and was then killed. The messenger adds that every Egyptian and other "foreigner" found in Khartoum was killed, as well as every soldier. It has been ascertained that General Gordon wrote a letter, dated the 15th of December, to a military friend, saying, "It is all up with us. Good-bye to you and your wife." The messenger has been subjected to the most searching examinations and cross-examinations, and is said to have stood the ordeal fairly well—that is, his statements have not varied. In continuation of his first statement he now avers that he actually saw Gordon's body as it lay upon the very threshold of the palace. Apparently the corpse had not been subjected to any exceptional indignities; but the savage Soudanese, as is their custom, had thrust the body through and through with their spears. The actual cause of death was a gunshot wound, which must necessarily have deprived him of life swiftly and painlessly. The native has given a deal of additional information respecting the closing scene of the siege of Khartoum. On the 17th of January, he states, General Gordon organized and carried out a most successful sortie. The garrison sallied forth unexpectedly and attacked the enemy. A most desperate fight ensued, but the enemy were put to flight, losing many hundreds of men. The garrison, however, suffered in proportion, as they left 200 dead upon the field, besides their wounded, whom they carried back into the city with them. Our latest informant fully confirms our previous advices to the effect that the betrayal of Gordon was a long-planned infamy, and that the fact that treachery was being planned was within Gordon own knowledge. One of his soldiers, to whom overtures had been made by the traitors, informed Gordon of what was going on, but he replied, "Never mind; the English army are close at hand." All here are delighted to find that there can be no doubt that the chief traitor, Faragh Pasha, was really—as already reported—killed by the Mahdi's orders, immediately after Khartoum had fallen. Unfortunately the Cadi of Khartoum, almost as black a scoundrel as Faragh, was taken into the Mahdi's favour, and promoted to the rank of Pasha, which position he apparently still holds.

It is reported from Korti that the Mudir of Dongola is at Belal organizing a strong force for the purpose of raiding. It is believed that he intends to push on to Berber, which is believed to be weakly fortified and almost deserved.

### THE NEW MAHDI.

Another messenger from Omdurman brings intelligence that the new Mahdi is a holy man named El Saneosi, and comes from Darfour. He tells all the people that the Mahdi Mahommed Ahmed is a false prophet, and that he does not obey the laws of the Koran. The messenger adds that the Mahdi is now at enmity with Khalifa Abdullah, his principal chief, and has replaced him by his own uncle. In consequence of this step many of the Baggara tribe have left the Mahdi. A messenger from the vicinity of Kassala reports that the Shukeriyah Arabs and their sheikh have risen against the Mahdi. He also states that while the British troops were advancing on Abou Hamed the Emir of Berber ordered the Bishareen tribe to proceed to that place, but they refused.

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE BENGAL LANDLORDS.

IN the House of Lords, on March 20, the Earl of Wemyss, in rising to call attention to a telegram from the committee of the landlords of Bengal, said he was desirous that there should be no misunderstanding on this matter, and the landlords were anxious that there should be no mistake as to the views they hold. His lordship then read the telegram which he had received from the president of the committee of the landlords of Bengal. It protested in their name against the Tenancy Bill as being unjust in principle and contrary to the policy laid down by Her Majesty to her Indian subjects, by which she agreed to perpetuate their rights. It further protested against the Bill, as proceeding on entirely untrue allegations, and on the assumption that the zemindars were rack-renting and oppressive landlords, whereas the general opinion was that they had exercised their rights in a conspicuously moderate manner. They alleged that, while the Bill would deprive the zemindars of their rights, it would reduce the actual cultivators to the position of mere cottier tenants rack-rented by usurers, as in the Deccan. They further alleged that the Bill had been passed by persons who had no interest in its provisions, but who were forcing it upon sixty millions of unwilling people. Out of twenty members of the Council which had passed the Bill, fifteen were in the service of the Government. Moreover, the Bill had been entirely recast, but notwithstanding the great changes which had been made in it it had been passed without being republished. They therefore humbly prayed her Majesty not to allow the Act to remain on the Statute-book. He might add that he had received a letter from Mr. Miller, an Englishman, and the vice-president of the Indian Constitutional Association. In that letter he said that there had been already introduced into the Indian Council two Bills supplementary to the Bengal Tenancy Act. That sort of legislation was bearing the same fruit as the Irish Land Act. It was earnestly hoped by the committee to which he had referred that the royal assent would be withheld from the measure which had just been passed by the Legislative Council.

The Marquess of Salisbury wished to say that he had received a telegram of very much the same purport as that read by the noble earl. He wished to found this observation upon it—that he could not think it a convenient arrangement that communications should take place by telegram between natives of India and members of the two Houses of Parliament having for their object the modification of the action of the Government in India. The noble lord the Secretary of State for India would doubtless have an opportunity of considering this measure and determining whether it was his duty to advise her Majesty to disallow it. The noble lord stated the other night that the Act would become law without any further action on his part unless within a certain time he advised her Majesty to disallow it.

The Earl of Kimberley said that he had nothing to add to what he stated the other night—namely, that the Bill had not yet reached him, and that it could not do so for a certain time. There was not the least probability that any action would be taken before all the memorials on the subject had been received and considered. He wish to take that opportunity of correcting a very slight error in the telegram from Lord Dufferin which he read on the previous occasion. In the words of Lord Dufferin's telegram of March 11, instead of "First motion in Council was for suspension by zemindar representatives which was lost by a majority of 18 to 2," it should have been "17 to 2."

### THE BHOPAL, GWALIOR, AND CAWNPORE RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Hay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the date and nature of the agreement with a company for the construction of the Bhopal, Gwalior, and Cawnpore Railway (605 miles); and whether an offer was made for the construction of that line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in 1881.

Mr.—CrossAn agreement was come to with the promoters of the Bhopal, Gwalior, and Cawnpore Railway in February last as to the general terms on which a company, to be called the Indian Midland Railway Company, was to be formed for undertaking the line in question, and a contract embodying in legal form the necessary provisions is now under consideration. The agreement is similar to that made with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, with the modification suggested by the recent Selected Committee on Indian Railways, and provides for the grant of interest at 3½ per cent. on an estimated capital of £5,000,000, with one-fourth of the net earnings besides. For the first seven years the Government also guarantee that the company shall receive not less than 4 per cent. interest per annum. An offer was made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1881 for the construction of a portion of the system which is to be undertaken by the new company. But it was not favourably entertained by the Secretary of State in Council, as it involved an enlargement of the operations of the Great Indian Peninsula Company, combined with an extension of the Government guarantee.

### THE EAST INDIA LOAN.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he would undertake that a proper opportunity should be given to the House on the second reading of this Bill of discussing the whole subject.

Mr. Cross said he quite agreed that it would be very necessary to discuss the subject properly, and he would undertake that a proper opportunity should be afforded after Easter.

### THE OFFICERS OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE BY INDIAN PRINCES.

Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for Inda whether he would inform the House of the answer returned to the mediatised Indian princes who offered troops to the British Government for employment in the Soudan; or whether, as had been done in the case of similar offers from the colonies, he would lay the correspondence on the subject upon the table.

Mrs. Cross said—We have not yet received from the Government of India any despatch on this subject; but, as I stated the other night to the House, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, and the Rajahs of Patiala and Jhind have most loyally offered military assistance to the British Government. These offers have already been cordially acknowledged in both Houses of Parliament.

### THE INDIAN CONTINGENT VETERINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any remonstrance was received by the Indian Government as to the inadequacy of the veterinary establishment sent with the Indian contingent to Egypt in 1882 and the dangers thereby entailed upon the British forces which it co-operated; and whether any arrangement had been made in connection with the Indian contingnnt about to be despatched to the Soudan, to prevent the disregard of veterinary superintendence characteristic of Indian army administration from neutralising the elaborate system of veterinary superintendence characteristic of the administration of a British army in the field.

Mr. Cross said.—The correspondence which passed between the War Office and the Indian Office on the subject referred to by may hon. friend was forwarded to the Government of India for such action as might benecessary; and the Commanderin-Chief issued instructions for such periodical veterinary inspection as would guard against the possibility of the recurrence of an oversight which took place in 1882. To make this quite sure, the precaution was taken of telegraphing to the Government of India to remind them of their regulation, which required the veterinary inspection of all animals before embarking them for Suakim. A first-class veterinary surgeon accompanies the force in charge of the brigade transport mules. The regiment of cavalry has it own native establishment. I cannot admit the sweeping charge brought by my hon. friend that a dangerous disregard of veterinary superintendence is a characteristic of Indian military administration. On the contrary, I believe that in this as in all other branches of the equipment and administration of an army in the field, the Government of India have attained a high degee of efficiency.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Craufurd, Lt., 7th N. Inf., on leave, from Poona.
Lowndes, Lt., Rif Brig., on duty, from Belgaum.

APRIL 13.

Goodfellow, Maj-Col, R. E. on leave, from England.
Ross, Captain, 1st Bord. Regt., on duty, from England.
Wilkins, Lt. on duty, from England.
Charles, Major., R. A.. on leave, from Secunderabad.
Pennyend, Brig-Surg., from leave, from England.
Wood. Lt., 16th N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Tottenham, Col., B. S. Corps, on m. c., from Peshawar.
Peters, Surg.-Major., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Scadamore, Lt., R. S. Fus., on duty, from Toungoo.

### DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Ball Acton, Col, half-pay list, on retirement, to Poona.

APRIL 12.

Spencer, Lt., 1st Oxf. Inf. on duty, to Quettah.
Birdwood, Lt., 3d Regt. L. Inf. to rejoin, to Poona.
Schneider, Lt., 3d Regt. L. Inf., to rejoin, to Poona.

APRIL 13.

Moore, Lt.-Col, Bo. Cav. on duty, to Mahableshwur.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 14.

The following are the names of the best shots of the Regiment at the rate of 5 per cent. of the number fired who are entitled to fire for the medal for the best shot amongst the Volunteers in the Presidency :—Vol. T. H. Stephens, B. Co.; Segt. D. J. Sharp, E. Co.; Vols. J. A. McKinnon, D. Co.; W. Watkins, D. Co.; J. Penny, F. Co.; S. Myer, D. Co.; W. Stephens, D. Co.; L. Crowley, E. Co.; G. B. Stacey, E. Co.; H. Knight, E. Co.; Sergt. T. J. McCloughin, C. Co.; Colr. Sergt. W. F. Melvin, E. Co.; Vol. C. Major, D. Co.; Sergt. H. W. Prescott, E. Co.; Sergt. W. Boylett, D. Co.; Corpl. A. D. Little, E Co.; Vol. C. J. Hall, B. Co.; Sergt. J. Keess, C. Co.; and Corpl. C. H. Buttler, C. Co. The above non-commissioned officers and men will fire for the medal on Thursday next, the 16th inst., at 6-45 a.m., at the Cooria range.

The following are the members of the Poona Detachment who are entitled to fire for the medal for the best shot amongst the Volunteers in the Presidency :—Sergt. A. J. Murray, Vol. J. Carvalho, Sergt. Mawhood, Vol. J. B. Brown, Lance-Corpl. Clabby, Colr. Sergt. Turner, Sergt. Hepburn, Corpl. Rendall, Colr. Sergt. Stead, Lance-Corpl. T. C. Cooke, Lieut. H. Macnee, Lieut. J. Brebner, Lance-Sergt. Cahill, Vol. Davidson, Sergt. McDonald, and Vol. H. Darcott.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vols. W. Skinner, J. Baptista, B. Groene, W. Lafond, A. Mason, J. Game, and T. W. Clear, —D. Co.; Vol. H. White, B. Company.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association on Friday next, the 17th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Quartermaster Soundy's.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr J F K Hewitt, Commr, Chota Nagpore Div, is appointed to act as Commr, Patna Div, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F M Halliday, or until further orders.

Mr C C Stevens, Magis and Coll, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Commr, Chota Nagpore Div, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J F K Hewitt, or until further orders.

Mr A W Paul, Jt-Magis and Depy Coll, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Magis and Coll of that dist, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C C Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr E E Lowis, Offg Commr, Dacca Div, is appointed to act as Commr, Burdwan Div, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Beames, or until further orders.

Mr W R Larminie, Magis and Coll, Nuddea, on leave, is appointed to act as Commr, Dacca Div, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W S Alexander, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut G W Keane, Temporary Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept from 10th inst.

Mr E J Marsden, Chief Presidency Magis, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 7 months, from 22nd inst.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Jt-Magis and Depy Coll, Howrah, is appointed to act as Magis and Coll of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H Grimley, or until further orders.

Mr H Holmwood, Asst Magis and Coll, Atia, Mymensingh, is transferred to the sudder station of the dist of Patna.

Mr K J Badshah, Offg Jt-Magis and Depy Coll, Madaripore, Furreedpore is transferred to Mymensingh and is appointed to have charge of the Atia sub-div of that dist.

Mr D J Macpherson, Offg Jt-Magis and Depy Coll on special duty, is posted to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Sasseram sub-div of that dist.

Mr A W Cosserat, Depy Magis and Depy Coll, Bogra, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the dist of Tipperah.

Mr H Thompson, Depy Magis and Depy Coll, Tipperah, is transferred to the sudder station of the Chittagong dist.

Mr W O Reilly, Depy Magis and Depy Coll, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of the dist of Monghyr.

Mr S J Douglas, Asst Magis and Coll, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Chittagong. Mr Douglas is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the 2nd Grade of Jt-Magists and Depy Colls.

The Rev H O Moore is appointed to act as Jr Chap of St Paul's Cathedral and Chap of the Genl Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev A Kitchin, or until further orders, from 23rd ult.

Mr E B Whitting is appointed to act temporarily as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency until further orders.

Mr C F O'Dowda is appointed to act temporarily as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency until further orders.

Mr G Dalziel is appointed to act temporarily as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency until further orders.

# HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

443-81—Payne G and S—Kessowjee Jadowji vs. Ookerda Poonsey—Thakurdas and D—Part heard.
284-84—Tyabjee and D—Ameerchund Deepchund vs. Chatarbai and another.
334-84—Nanu and H—Esmailjee Dossabhoy vs. Abdool Rahim Ibrahim and another.
429-81—Mulji B B—Oomer Jamal vs. Sorabji E Iulji Dubash and another.

Long Causes.

463-81—E. Wilkin—Sadanund Ramchunder vs. Vishwanath Cassinath and others—Chalk & W. Part heard.
276-83—Ardesir and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha vs Hormusji Burjorji Vacha—Nanu and H. Pestonji K. and Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
466-84—J. C. Cama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee Bezonjee and others—Macfarlane and E.
392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.
358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

86-85—Payne, G and S—Sir Albert D Sassoon and Co., vs Moo chund Ootumchand and another.
87-85—Macfarlane and E—Sheik Moosa Abdool Latiff and another vs. Khateeza Begum and others.
96-85—Hore C and B—J F Hess and another. vs. Dewjee Nanji.
103-85—Hore C and B—P M Baretto and others vs. Heerjibhoy Ardeseer.
101-85—Mulji B B—Tejpal Korsi vs. Sorabji Edulji Dubash

Motions.

Long Causes.

407-81—Thakurdas and D—Wulubdas Wallji vs. Lukhmidas Khimji—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
356-83—Bomanjee and H.—Moosa Hajee Cassum vs. Ismail Haji Cassum and another—Tyebjee and D.
15-84—Balkrishna and B.—Nusserwanji Bomonji vs. Dhurmdas Asanund and others—Tyabji and D., and Macfarlane and E.
439-83—In person—Soorutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Gulramdas and others.—Macfarlane and E.
478-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and another—C. B. W.
9-84—Muljee B. B.—aljee Narronjee and another vs. Champabai and others—Hore C. and B.
12-84—E. Wilkin—Toolsiram Rukhmaji vs. Anna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.
22-84—Payne, G and S—Toolsa Natha and others vs P. S. Rodrigues and another—Tobin and R and in person.

# BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th April, as compared with that for the 31st March :—

| | March 31. | | | April 7. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Capital paid-up .......... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ............ | 41,58,181 | 4 | 4 | 41,58,181 | 4 | 4 |
| Treasury Balance ........ | 1,99,96,214 | 7 | 7 | 2,09,12,742 | 13 | 1 |
| Other Deposits .......... | 2,88,34,954 | 7 | 2 | 2,79,11,023 | 8 | 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. ...... | 6,35,448 | 8 | 0 | 5,63,725 | 15 | 6 |
| Sundries .................. | 13,20,670 | 15 | 6 | 13,46,595 | 14 | 10 |
| Rs... | 7,49,45,460 | 10 | 7 | 7,48,92,269 | 8 | 2 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities .. | 53,65,833 | 8 | 0 | 56,73,147 | 2 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 46,50,240 | 0 | 0 | 46,44,060 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities. | 95,10,863 | 15 | 4 | 94,19,2[illegible]0 | 8 | 4 |
| Credits on do. .. | 90,32,562 | 9 | 7 | 88,60,515 | 3 | 10 |
| Bills Discounted .......... | 1,78,74,156 | 15 | 8 | 1,81,32,949 | 1 | 8 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,75,867 | 9 | 10 | 2,56,076 | 11 | 8 |
| Bullion .................. | 23,645 | 15 | 1 | 23,695 | 15 | 1 |
| Dead Stock .............. | 11,68,291 | 6 | 8 | 11,71,016 | 8 | 0 |
| Stamps .................. | 12,071 | 4 | 0 | 11,909 | 13 | 0 |
| Sundries .................. | 6,02,006 | 3 | 10 | 5,77,453 | 2 | 3 |
| Cash at Head Office...... | 1,15,74,049 | 0 | 2 | 89,88,483 | 6 | 8 |
| Do. at Branches ........ | 1,47,55,862 | 2 | 5 | 1,71,33,613 | 4 | 8 |
| Rs... | 7,49,45,460 | 10 | 7 | 7,48,92,269 | 8 | 2 |

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday would apparently indicate a reaction in the state of commercial opinion regarding the complications with Russia, Consols having lost the previous day's improvement of 1-21; while both Linseed and Wheat are reported firmer in tone, and slightly higher in price. Private telegrams, however, still express pacific views, and the bulk of business people here unquestionably read the signs in that light. While, therefore, Securities and so forth move, as they are bound to do, in sympathy with the home markets, general trade is by no means based on warlike anticipations.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H O. | Dec. | Rs. | 10,13,709 |
| Do. do. branches | Dec. | ,, | 12,19,599 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. | ,, | 23,07,959 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | Dec. | ,, | 4,30,392 |
| Govt. & other authd. Securities | Dec. | ,, | 59 |
| Cash Credits | Inc. | ,, | 1,86,578 |
| Loans | Dec. | ,, | 2,10,313 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | ,, | 12,90,823 |
| Cash with other Banks | Dec. | ,, | 3,02,128 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | ,, | 12,77,394 |

These figures show that the trade demand has fallen off again by about 36 lakhs or more; properly speaking, perhaps, that funds to that extent have returned to the Bank out of the withdrawals shown in the previous week's statement in anticipation of requirements during the holidays. Trade wants still remain in quite a minimum scale for the time of year, but Government demands on the Treasury balances are heavy, for military purposes, and this may exercise a serious influence on our Money Market yet before the season closes. On the Bengal side also we hear that the Treasury balances are being rapidly diminished, the expenditure so far on warlike preparations being, it is reported, over 1½ crores.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been rendered very irregular by the advice received through Reuter of Council drafts to the extent of 5 lakhs having been sold in London on Calcutta at 1s. 6 15-16d., 5 lakhs telegraphic transfers on Bombay at 1s. 7 5-32d., and 3 lakhs at 1s. 7 9-32d. With Bar Silver at 49d. per oz., and no difficulty about selling here previously on much better terms, it seems strange that such rates should have been paid without previous warning, and we shall not be surprised to learn that there is a mistake of some kind either in the report or the transaction itself. It is quite possible, of course, that with the heavy expenditure Government has to meet on this side at present, the Secretary of State may be desirous of reducing his telegraphic drawings, or even of suspending them altogether for a time; but even so there is scarcely warrant, with money so plentiful otherwise, for an immediate advance of quite ¼d. per rupee. We shall have fuller information on the subject to-morrow, no doubt; in the meantime the banks here, while advancing their drawing rates by 1-16d. only, are naming a rise of 5-32d. for private bills, and on that basis some business has actually been done, although not to any important extent. We quote at the close to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 6 15-16d. | per Rupee. |
| Do Telegraphic | 1s. 6¾d. | ,, |
| Do three months' sight | 1s. 7 3-32d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, ,, | 1s. 7⅛d. | ,, |
| France ,, ,, | 2.05 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been quieter again rather, and the quotation for cash is now Rs. 93⅞ to Rs. 94 for Fours, Rs. 98 nominal for Fours-and-a-half. Very little business has been done, buyers and sellers being alike very chary of operating.

SHARES are generally dull. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. Alliance are Rs. 10, Framjee Petit Rs. 5, and Hyderabad Rs. 10 better, but Khutao Muckanjee and Manockjee Petit's are both Rs. 5 lower. Kemp and Co., Limited, are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 315.

COTTON is a dull inactive market at a decline of about Rs. 2 per candy on Saturday's prices. The business reported is only about 1,000 bales, mostly ready. Broach at Rs. 227 to Rs. 228, Good Julgaums at Rs. 189 to Rs. 192, and some about fine Bhownuggur at Rs. 210. Bhownuggurs and Dholleras are quoted at Rs. 203 for April and Rs. 201 for May "Good," but there are really no sellers.

The receipts for the half-week made up to-day are only 19,000 bales against about 110,000 last year.

WHEAT opened very strong, considerable purchases having been made in the bazaar yesterday, and for a time sellers asked Rs. 4 per cwt. for No. 1 White Pessy. Later on, however, buyers withdrew, and sellers became more anxious for business, sending rates back to Rs. 3-13½ to Rs. 3-14, No. 1 Club Delhi to Rs. 3-12 per cwt. The business done has been large, probably in contracts alone about 5,000 tons since Saturday.

LINSEED was very firm this morning, the price advancing to Rs. 5-14 per cwt., but the advance, in conjunction, with the upward movement in exchange, has rather checked business.

FREIGHTS show no important change. For Liverpool ready room is to be had on rather easier terms, but for other ports rates are, if anything, firmer. We quote:—

| | Ready. | Forward. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 26s. 3d. | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. |
| Continent | 27s. 6d. | ...... |
| Open Charter | 27s. 6d. | 26s. 3d, to 27s. 6d. |
| Havre | 26s. 3d, to 27s. 6d. | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. |
| Antwerp | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. |
| Marseilles | 32s. 6d. | 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. |
| Trieste-Venice | 33s. 9d. | 33s. 9d. to 35s. |

IMPORTS exhibit no particular movement. Of Coals for future shipment there are no sellers.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

#### BANKS.

| —— | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | 695 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 1 do. | 830 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 600 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 118 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | £50 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £ 250 | | do. | |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | [illegible] .. | 750 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | [illegible] |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 220 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 1,175 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 2 | 280 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 550 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | .. | 185 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 41½ | 205 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 500 | 1 880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 795 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 500 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 160 |
| East India Press Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,185 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8 500 | 400 | 2,600 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 610 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | — | 450 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 475xd |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 40 | 225 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 7½ | 130 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 30 | 330 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 530 |
| New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,400 | 100 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 3 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 162½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | 10 | 510 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | — | 500 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 620 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,175xd |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 60 | 760 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock. | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p.ct | 160 |
| Do. New £20 shares | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do. | 350 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 5-7-3 | do. | 585 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do. | |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do. | 61 |
| Do. New Shares | £1 | £18 | 6-5-0 | do. | |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th April as compared with the statement of the 4th April:—

| | April 4.<br>Rs. | April 11.<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00 000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 44,75,711 | 34,62,002 |
| do. do. at Branches | 24,64,951 | 12,45,352 |
| Other Deposits | 1,94,19,442 | 2,17,27,401 |
| Post Bills | 15,708 | 32,866 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 6,41,079 | 2,10,687 |
| | 3,95,16,891 | 3,91,78,308 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 48,51,561 | 48,51,502 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 23,47,433 | 25,34,011 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 39,90,063 | 37,79,750 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 1,280 | 2,108 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,43,65,587 | 1,30,74,764 |
| Stamps | 29,118 | 29,055 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,66,781<br>Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000 | 3,11,781 | 3,11,781 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 9,43,664 | 6,41,536 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 1,26,76,404 | 1,39,53,798 |
| | 395,16,891 | 3,91,78,308 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Bracadoile, 1,416 tons, Captain E Waddle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (3rd April) in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (12th inst.) with a general cargo and 91 passengers.

THE steam-ship Hornhead, 1,646 tons, Captain M Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Kurrachee (2nd March) with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Kairos, 1,911 tons, Captain T Liddle, which arrived on Sunday last from Shields, brought a cargo of 3,188 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Dupdale, 1,715 tons, Captain Johnes Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (28th Feb.) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Aycliff, 1,039 tons, Captain C Pawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barrow (10th March) with a cargo of 5,531 packages steel rails. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Olympia, 1,690 tons, Captain E. R Care, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th March) with a cargo of 2,911 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship City of Manchester, 2,039 tons, Captain D O Gilmour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th March) with a cargo of 3,081 tons coal. She is consigned to J Mackintosh.

THE steam-ship Keros-Australian, 2,343 tons, Captain Alexander Simpson, which arrived on Sunday last from Sydney, brought a cargo of 1,000 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Rajputana, 1,312 tons Captain Morley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo (1st inst.) in stone ballast, 264 mules and 113 mule drivers in charge of Lieut. Scaddermore.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Bracadaile (s) | Waddle | Suakim, April 3. |
| 13 | Rajpootana (s) | Morley | Rangoon, April 1. |
| | Cy. of Manchester | Gilmour | Cardiff, March 14. |
| | Deepdale (s) | Sharp | Liverpool, Feb. 28. |
| | Rohilla (s) | Barratt | London, March 18. |
| | Olympia (s) | Care | Cardiff, March 13. |
| | Aycliffe (s) | Pawson | Bhownuggur, Mar 10 |
| | Bhownuggur (s) | Nacoda | Bhownuggur, Ap. 12 |
| | Hornhead | Thompson | London, March 2. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Pachumba (s) | Simpson | Persian Gulf. |
| | Clan Murray (s) | Warfolk | Kurrachee. |

The steamer Iran, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Mary L. Burril, for Liverpool.
Steamer Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
,, Arabia, for Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
9 New Guinea (s) ...Mowat ...Batavia, March 30.
Clan Stuart (s) ...Lowe ...Natal, March 19.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.—Ship Glenesk. Barque Rohilla.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FROM LONDON.

China s—66 cases provision and cheese, T. Curreembhoy.
Ethiopia s—6 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—35 cases wine, the National Bank of India.
Venetia s—12 cases scarlet colour, T Mooljee.
Rosetta s—5 cases confectionery, M Noozmudin; 60 cases candles, E Sumsoodin; 15 cases hams, bacon and cheese, B Manockjee.
Kerbella s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—10 cases brandy, B Warburton.
Siam s—3 cases medicines, of sorts, Treacher and Co; 395 cases sherry, gin, stout and ale, Treacher and Co; 40 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—29 packages earthenware, the Chartered Mercantile Bank; 56 hogshed stout, D Cowasji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—50 cases wine and brandy, P Cowasji Shroff.

FROM ANTWERP.

Siam s—20 packages glassware, K Tharoo; 41 packages glassware, S Abdoolbhoy.
Cairo s—20 packages glassware, A H Esmail; 100 cases stationery, B Shapoorjee; 22 packages glassware, J Rumuli; 167 packages glassware. C Nanji: 30 packages glassware, J Rehmatoola; 27 cases glass and earthenware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Siam s—1,000 bottles sulphate de quinine, S Naraeo and Co.

FROM HULL.

Cairo s—15 cases matches, A K Hassonally; 200 drums boiled linseed, N Surafally.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Highfield s—50 bales cotton, M Khossal; 50 bales cotton, P D Setna; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, M Pudumsee; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 40 bales wool, A R Abdool Cadur; 52 bales wool, J Damoder; 300 bales hemp, L Narranjee; 73 bales wool, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 50 bales cotton, B Narrandass; 27 bales cotton, C Ramjee; 50 bales wool, D Bhanjee; 25 bales cotton, V Soonderji; 5,504 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Charli Baker s—330 cwts myrabollams and beda. G Jaitheni; 575 cwts myrabollama, J Pursotum.
Montseaton s—900 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 331 cwts bones, A Gangjee; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 31 bales cotton, B Nurpull.
Mery L Barrel—800 cwts bones, M Jumall; 101 bales rags, J Madhowjee; 175 bales cotton, T Coovarji; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Carpentria s—122 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 14 bales hides, D Rhagoo; 16 bales hides, H Allarakia; 25 bales hides, L Ludha; 7 bales woollen carpet, M Gordhundass; 100 cwts dry ginger, M Gangjee; 21 bales cotton, A Esmail.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altrelo s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lamport s—2,001 cwts ground nut and 1,009 cwts linseed, United Merchants; 3,000 cwts ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 937½ cwts gingellyseed, &c., N Nansee
Billingham s—100 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts gingerseed, and 13,545 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Turmalini s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon.

FOR HAVRE.

Cranbrook s—799 cwts mustardseed, Stewart and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, R Cadurbhoy; 9,000 cwts rapeseed Louis Dreybus and Co.
Salembria s—100 bales cotton, Lockhart and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—220 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore, and Co; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinners; 275 bales cotton, Peal Cassels and Co; 310 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cairos s—1,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,999½ cwts linseed, K Luchmidass and Co; 7,999½ cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 5,600 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers, 1,900½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Rialto s—10,005 cwts lineed, Remington and Co.

FOR VENICE.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED).

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR—March 17, at The Lodge, Frimley, Farnboro' Station, the wife of Major R K Taylor, late Captain 85th (the King's Light Infantry) Regiment, of a son.

WYATT—March 18, at Slough-place, Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of G Nevile Wyatt, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—COWPER—March 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Westminster, by the Rev George Miller, James Taylor, eldest son of William Colebrook Taylor, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Bertha, youngest daughter of H Augustus Cowper, Esq., late H M's Consul-General and Judge in Cuba.

VIVIAN—HALKETT—March 11, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev, Howard Gill, Chaplain to the Embassy, Richard Glynn Vivian, Esq., youngest son of the late John H Vivian, Esq., M P for Swansea, to Laura Hermione Beatrice, only child of the late H C Halkett, Esq., H M B C S.

DEATHS.

BECKE—March 17, at 4, Nile-terrace, Rochester, Muriel, younger daughter of Mrs. Carmichael Young and of the late Captain John Becke, 21st Bombay N I (Marine Battalion).

BELL—March 12, at 7, Edith-grove, South Kensington, suddenly, of heart disease, Ellen, wife of Captain W J Tobin Bell, of Richmond, Surrey, formerly of the 28th Regiment and East India United Service Club.

BUCKERIDGE—March 14, at Brixton-road, Eliza, widow of C E Buckeridge, H E I C S, aged 81.

CHRISTIE—March 13, at St. Andrews, A Christie, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, retired.

COLVILL—March 13, at Lawton, Forfarshire, N B, W H Colvill Brigade Surgeon H M's Indian Army, Bombay, retired.

GREENLAW—March 11, at 11, Clanricarde-gardens, W, George Duncan Greenlaw, son of the late Colonel John Alexander Greenlaw, of the Madras Army, aged 17.

HAMPTON—March 13, at 1, Camden-hill-road, Kensington W. Robert Hampton, Esq, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 74.

POND—March 10, at Buckhurst-hill, Essex, John Pond. late of the H E I C S, aged 77.

WELCHMAN—March 18, at Rochester, Harriet Alzelia, widow of Major-General John Whateley, Welchman, CB, Bengal Army, aged 65.

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—April 11, at Columbian House, Maria Hill, Mazagon, Eileen Doris, the much loved infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Baldwin (S. S. Columbian), aged 5 months and 23 days. English papers please copy.

VATCHA—April 13, at Hornby Row, Bai Pirojbai, widow of Dadabhai Maneckji Vatcha, and daughter of the late Cooverji Hormasji Bhabha. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at eight o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARTT—March 28, at Rawal Pindee, the wife of W. E. Hartt, P.N.S. Railway, of a daughter.

MUNRO—April 5, at Peermaad, Travancore, the wife of J. D. Munro, of a daughter.

SULLEN—April 9, the wife of S. Sullen, Esq., Presidency Postmaster, of a daughter.

SWIFT—April 5, at Gujrat, the wife of W. S. Swift, Munsiff, of a daughter.

UPSON—April 1, at Jhelum, the wife of Mr. Arthur Upson, Punjab Northern State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—DOYLE—April 8, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. A. Liston, Armine Dudley Gibson, Asst. Supdt. Ry. Mail Service, to Stella Alice, daughter of Thos. A. Doyle, Esq., of Madras.

HIGHAM—FARRANT—April 6, at Madhopur, by the Revd. J. R. Lewin, Thomas Higham, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., Delhi, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Captain E. Farrant (Retired List).

DEATHS.

DILLON—April 8, at Jubbulpore, Matilda Henrietta, widow of the late Luke Dillon, Pleader, High Court, N. W. P.

HARTT—March 28, at Rawal Pindee, Emily, the beloved wife of W. E. Hartt, P.N.S. Railway.

JACKSON—April 7, at Sealdah, of cholera, Mr. J. T. Jackson, late Supervisor, Dacca-Mymensing State Railway, aged 49.

PELLY—April 6, at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, Captain C. H. Pelly, Royal Artillery, from congestion of the lungs.

ROBINSON—April 1, at Kasauli, Annette, the dearly beloved wife of Captain P A Robinson, Army Pay Department.

# The Bombay Gazette

## TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1885.

GENERAL KOMAROFF'S account of his attack upon Penjdeh raises in a very serious way the question whether, while Russia has commanders of his stamp in the field, we can count upon the issues of the controversy remaining for a week together in the hands of Cabinets and statesmen. The conclusion of the London journals that in defending himself General Komaroff has convicted himself seems to us inevitable. There is nothing in his report which even bears out the original statement that there had been hostile proceedings on the part of the Afghans. They provoked him first by their refusal to move from positions which they had, to say the least, as much right to occupy as he had, and then by their not unnatural objection to be shot at without making some sort of resistance. To such a situation, indeed, we may apply the following words, which were written for the establishment of a very different theory in regard to this matter:—"First and foremost there is, we take it, complete agreement amongst all of us that after an agreement has been arrived at to refer the question of the ownership of territory in dispute to the adjudication of a Joint Commission the seizure of that territory, or of any part of it, *pendente lite*, is an act of bad faith and lawless violence, justifying the other party to the agreement in refusing to go on with the adjudication and in taking such steps as may be necessary to protect its own interests under the altered circumstances." Now, this general proposition, put forward by the *Pall Mall Gazette* three weeks ago to show that England was wrong and Russia was right, will serve equally well to demonstrate how, unless there be great long-suffering on our part, General Komaroff has made all past agreements between the two Governments of no effect, and how he has given us a justification for resorting to any measures that we may deem appropriate for the safeguarding of our interests. The Czar can scarcely have imagined the nature of General Komaroff's apology when he expressed the hope that the incident would not put an end to negotiation. Such proceedings as these can scarcely have been entered upon with any other purpose than to make negotiation impossible, and of course no one can now regard the attack as an accident, an isolated incident, or even as a precipitate measure resorted to under stress of provocation. There is a principle of continuity in General Komaroff's carelessness which, except on the generous presumption that he has passed beyond reach of the authorities at St. Petersburg, and that they are free from immediate responsibility in regard to him, must seriously bar the way to a prolongation of negotiations. We should like to hear a little more definitely as to the locality in which he is advancing along the Murghab, and as to the precise positions on the Khusk river from which he has summoned the Afghans to retire. But the most natural interpretation of the news is that General Komaroff is continuing his advance beyond Penjdeh, and that he is endeavouring, to get possession of the wedge-like territory between the Murghab and the Khusk—a country of some strategic importance, inasmuch as it is there that the roads from Herat and the south-east meet. For the present we need say nothing as to the validity or otherwise of the claim which General Komaroff is so precipitately enforcing. It is enough to say that if the issue of this crisis is to be determined either by diplomacy or arms, but not by diplomacy *and* arms, the Russian general has done marvellously for the paralysing of diplomacy. The strongest desires of the British Government for peace—and they are strong to a degree of which the public have no adequate conception—will not long be of avail against circumstances of this sort. Perhaps our diplomacy has been and can still be exerted to better purpose elsewhere. The nature and results of our cordial understanding with Italy are now apparent. If report is again to be believed, Italy has consented to act somewhat in the capacity of *locum tenens* for us in the Soudan, and there seems to be some likelihood, therefore, that Sir Edward Hamley's weighty warning against endeavouring to conduct simultaneous campaigns in Africa and in Asia may be regarded. Again, in the refusal of Turkey to bind herself to Russia by a treaty of neutrality, there seems to be a proof that our diplomacy has not been without fruit. This is not all that we shall expect of Turkey, but it is something, and if we have failed to impress her with the fact that in the threatened war we should be fighting her battle as well as our own the tongues of our diplomatists have lost their cunning.

WE publish to-day a letter from a correspondent who has set himself to prove that our recent article on Forest administration in Thana was not "temperate," as another correspondent had been good enough to consider it, but that it was a very one-sided story about the everlasting grievances of the forest tribes, and that it was written under palpable inspiration. We are not aggrieved at the tone that our correspondent has adopted. It is perhaps as well that one who has set up as censor of one-sidedness and intemperance in controversy has exhibited his credentials for the office in his translation of our argument into the complaint that the Thana tribes have been "ordered to go and hang themselves," in his reference to the aggrieved people as "the poor dears" and "these sweet jungle tribes," and in his confidence that if we were to see what is done by them we should be anxious to "hang, draw, and quarter every man in the Thana forests." With these choice extracts from our correspondent's communication we associate the fact that his is the only defence that has yet been given of the methods of forest conservancy in the district of Thana. Not that we by any means suppose that in really responsible quarters the matter is treated with this happy complacency. Unless we are misinformed the allegations to which we have called attention have already been the subject of serious consultation, and there is no lack of a desire, where the desire can be most efficiently transformed into practice, that the grievances of the people living in and around the forests shall be redressed. Our correspondent, we suspect, would find that very few well-informed people would agree with him in his assertion that the forest tribes are in full enjoyment of their ancient rights. Nor would any one with the most elementary conception of what a proof is accept certain Government orders to which he refers as a proof that we are wrong and he is right. We are fully aware of the nature of the general orders on this subject—of the order, for instance, which prohibits vexatious and oppressive interference with the daily life of the population for the purpose of enforcing in petty details the "so-called rights of the Forest Department." There are many excellent regulations in the Forest Code, and many that are not excellent. But we can accept neither as final evidence of what is actually done under the orders of the department. If they are the only evidence that is available to our correspondent let him be content with the glory of knowing more of the theory of forest administration than of the facts thereof. A disputant who points to orders and regulations as to the only evidence available to him of the method in which a system affects the daily life of a people, reveals the inadequacy of his practical knowledge of the subject. Our correspondent asks us not to tell the people that officials have been transferred for writing reports which their superiors did not agree with. He knows the statement which we have made upon that point. He knows what our authority was for making it. If he will satisfy us that there is no foundation for it, we shall know what course to take. In the meantime the statement must stand. The truth is that if the defence of the existing régime in the Thana district is to be taken up effectually, it must be taken up in a very different spirit from that which animates the letter which we publish to-day. The writer shows a lively fancy, a sprightly humour, but for the life of us we cannot think of any aspect of this question which lends itself to fanciful or humorous treatment. Nor, we take it, will the authorities, whose cause he professes to serve, be entirely thankful to him for the defence he has offered them. In their interest, to tell the truth, we have been much more reluctant to give currency to his defence of the existing administration than we were a fortnight ago to call attention to its grave defects. However, the matter is now fairly before the Government of Bombay, and we have no doubt that justice will be done.

THE detailed accounts of the fighting near Suakim which come by the mail this week supply a record of great gallantry but of little skill. We must look on the engagements rather as "soldiers' battles" than anything else, and as such they will be remembered with unstinted admiration. Of the strategy of the campaign thus far they will not induce a high opinion. General Graham congratulates himself that the result of the fighting of the 20th March was "to establish a strong position commanding the Hasheen Valley, and protecting my right flank and line of communication in the ensuing operations against Tamai." Seeing that the operations against, or rather towards Tamai, were abandoned after a very heavy expenditure of life had been incurred in conducting them, the ultimate utility of all this was very small. There is little excuse for the precipitate condemnation of General McNeill which was implied in the question of which Lord Greville gave notice in the House of Lords. At the same time, there has been a heavy loss of life in these zareba marches, and now that the advance on Tamai has been abandoned, it seems impossible to discover what purpose was served by them. The death-roll, it will be observed, has been published. It will also be observed that while the names of the dead belonging to the British regiments are given, it is still thought sufficient to give the returns of the casualties amongst the Indian troops as though they were to be expressed in numbers only, and not in names. There is no ground for complaint in the fact that the nominal roll of the Indian casualties has not been published in England. But there is ground for the severest reproach in the absence of any such publication in India. How much longer will it be delayed, and when will it cease to be possible for people to say that in this matter there has been an unpardonable and a callous negligence on the part of some one?

WE understand that a Government official is at the present time inspecting a further section of the South Deccan line extending for about 100 miles from Haspet to Dharwar. It is anticipated that permission to open for traffic will be given before the end of the current month. Haspet is already in railway communication with Bellary, where the South Mahratta joins the Madras Railway system, and the opening of the new line will bring the Dharwar district within thirty hours' journey of Madras via Bellary. The distance from Dharwar to Bombay is somewhat greater, but the Dharwar district will be brought within a thirty-three hours' journey of Bombay via Hotgi and Gadag.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

MILITARY and naval preparations for a war with Russia are being made in earnest now. The message from the Queen announcing that the Reserves will be called out immediately is not less significant than the feverish activity in the dockyards, where all hands are at work getting ready every available ship in order that a fleet may be sent to the Baltic before the ice breaks up and sets free the Russian shipping. I am bound to say, however, that the warlike impulse which has moved the Government to these strenuous exertions proceeds entirely from India. Lord Dufferin insists that there shall be no shirking, and the Government cannot afford to quarrel with him, however reluctant most of the Ministers may be to break with Russia. Mr. Gladstone personally clings to the hope that the Russian Government will even yet give way, but he seemingly has the good sense to remember that in 1854 the neglect of the Coalition Government to show a firm front encouraged the Emperor Nicholas to push his claims on Turkey till a breach with England became unavoidable. At all events, he acquiesces so far in the policy of Lord Dufferin, a man who knows Russia well and thoroughly understands how to deal with her. It would be wrong, however, to assume that anything has happened this week to make the situation more acute. The news from the frontier is to the 17th instant, and it shows that the Russians were up to that time loyally fulfilling the agreement to make no further advances pending the issue of negotiations between the Courts of London and St. Petersburg. The exact purport of these negotiations has not been made known. Mr. Gladstone says that England has made a distinct proposal to Russia, to which no answer has yet been received. The question of peace or war depends evidently on the nature of this answer. We may fairly conjecture that our Government has called upon Russia to evacuate Afghan territory within a given time, or else to proceed without further delay to settle the new boundary line. At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, at which some notes on the debateable ground by Major Holdich, of the Afghan Boundary Commission, were read, M. Lessar, according to the *Times'* report, was bold enough to declare that there could be no hope of a peaceful solution unless Russia was allowed to keep Zulfikar and to annex Penjdeh. Considering M. Lessar's official position, we must look on this declaration as an *ultimatum*, and, unless M. de Giers disavows it, we are on the eve of a rupture with Russia. It is quite certain that England has now fairly committed herself to the opinion that Penjdeh is undeniably Afghan territory. The *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts that the English Government was doubtful on this point last May, when it actually included Penjdeh in the debateable ground to be adjudicated upon by the Joint Commission. All statements made by the *Pall Mall* on the question are, however, tainted with suspicion. The present editor of that journal, after driving the Radicals wild by his sensational articles in which he called on England to defy all creation and urged that the navy would never be strong enough until every capable British citizen had his own sea-going ironclad, has suddenly gone back to his old love, and denounced as infamous the proposal that this country should go to war with Russia. Clearly the editor is still under the influence in this matter of the fascinating Madame Novikoff, who first made use of him six years ago, when he was editing a provincial paper, to stir up the famous Bulgarian atrocity agitation. It is quite possible that our Government may not have excluded Penjdeh from the purview of the Commission, but, from all that I can learn, the India Office, which issued Sir P. Lumsden's instructions, has throughout been convinced of the validity of the Ameer's claim to Penjdeh, and satisfied that evidence was forthcoming to prove his title. The advance of Afghan troops to that place in July is, therefore, defended as an act of sovereignty within the Ameer's discretion, and as in no degree justifying the Russian advance to positions which are also said to be undeniably Afghan. In any case, the Russians will clearly put themselves in the wrong if they take M. Lessar's line, and say they will maintain it at any cost. Arbitration is, of course, out of the question unless the parties to the quarrel agree beforehand that they will abide by the decision of the arbitrator, whatever it may be. Russia, however, cannot be prepared for war. She would never have gone so far as she has done, but for her conviction that in no circumstances would Mr. Gladstone fight. She will now, probably, offer some concessions in order to postpone a conflict for which she is not ready. Whether these concessions will moderate the impetuosity of the new English Jingoes, I cannot say. Mr. Bosworth Smith has now come to the front to preach the duty of smashing Russia. He invokes the shade of Lord Lawrence to bless the warlike designs of the Liberal Government, and says that now has arisen the contingency which that great man anxiously prayed for, when England can have the Afghans as allies instead of enemies in her contest with Russia. There is manifest in this justification of the war the usual anxiety to turn Lord Lawrence's name to account for the purpose of excusing the blunders of the Liberal Government. Mr. Bosworth Smith writes as if it were a blessing that the Russians had encroached on Afghan territory, forgetting of course that, but for the criminal connivance of such blind guides as Mr. Gladstone and his Anglo-Indian advisers, the collision which is now inevitable might have been postponed indefinitely. Thanks to the Prime Minister, acting on the inspiration of the late Lord Lawrence, England went to sleep in 1880, and the Russians, taking advantage of her slumbers, have covered in five years an advance that would in other circumstances have occupied them for fifty years. Thanks, again, to the policy of the Liberal Government, the railway to Kandahar, which should have been ready now to convey our troops to the front, will take six more years to finish, and the old difficulties of transport will again delay the march of the Anglo-Indian army, and make the advance to Herat an affair of months instead of weeks. Thanks to the same policy of credulity, the strength of the Indian army has to be suddenly increased again at great cost, because Lord Ripon insisted on reducing it three years ago. There can be no doubt, again, that Persia has been allowed to become the submissive ally of Russia, while Turkey has been estranged by Mr. Gladstone, and must now be conciliated by concessions at variance with the principles of the Midlothian oracle. These are embarrassments for which some compensation is needed, and we are told that this compensation is to be found in the Afghan alliance and in Indian loyalty, both of which good things are due to Lord Ripon. Yet, if my memory does not mislead me, the Indian Princes were quite as eager to offer military aid to Lord Lytton against the Afghans, as they are now against the Russians. It is not loyalty so much that animates them as a desire to gain more consideration and to improve their political position. They will all be loyal enough, no doubt, till they see clearly that the military strength of Russia is greater than that of England. As for the Afghan alliance, it ought to be worth a good deal to India, who will have to pay a high price for it. An inspired article in to-day's *Times* tells us what Abdul Rahman wants in addition to the fixed subsidy he has already secured. He wants India to pay for the fortification of the whole northern frontier of his dominions, and to guarantee the succession to the throne of Kabul in the family of his eldest son Habibullah. In return, he will probably agree to admit English engineers into Herat and to let an English force be permanently stationed at Kandahar. His troops will also fight on our side instead of helping the Russians. The doubtful point is, if Abdul Rahman is strong enough to make good his promises. The Afghans themselves are a disunited and treacherous race. Most of their campaigns are decided by regiments which change sides on the day of battle. Abdul Rahman must have made for himself innumerable enemies who are only waiting for an opportunity to revenge themselves upon him. Again, the population of the Herat valley and of Afghan Turkestan is mainly of Persian or Turkoman descent, and has a cordial detestation of Afghan rule. Will they thank the English for fixing the Afghan yoke on their necks, and is it not likely that the Russians are well-informed when they say they can count on troops of friends in Afghanistan?

Feelings of intense mortification and disgust have been excited at home by the news of last Sunday's surprise of our troops near Suakim, and of the desperate fighting and terrible losses that ensued. General Graham himself has confessed the failure of his original plan of campaign by evacuating the Hasheen redoubt and throwing his whole force upon the direct line to Tamai. It is, however, no doubt hard upon the general that civilian critics should take such slight account of the overwhelming difficulties of a campaign in which all supplies, including water, for an army of 10,000 men have to be conveyed to the front on the backs of animals which can be easily stampeded by the enemy. The ferocious courage of the Hadendowas is even more remarkable now than it was at the battles fought with them last year. Even the women and children of these poor people join in the attacks on the British troops. It is a sad and wicked business, and no good can come of it. If we intended to give the Eastern Soudan a settled government, this lamentable war might be defended; but we have no such object in view, and, that being so, the sooner we bring our troops away the better. They are greatly wanted elsewhere. I see that Lord Dufferin has spoken in terms of warm praise of the conduct of the Indian regiments serving in the Soudan. But the accounts from the seat of war show that this praise must be qualified. The Sikhs have behaved very well, but the correspondents of the *Times* and the *Daily Chronicle*, the only representatives of the press who saw the fighting at the zareba, agree in stating that the 17th N. I. broke in disorder. The 28th Bombay Regiment is not mentioned in the narratives that I have read. At Hasheen, again, the Bengal Cavalry lost their heads and suffered heavy loss. It is of no use flattering ourselves with the delusion that ordinary sepoy regiments can do any work that European soldiers do. The physique of the men is not of such a kind that they can cope in close combat with such splendid fellows as the Arabs. It seems a pity that one or two Goorkha regiments were not sent to Suakim. These agile, hardy mountaineers would have known exactly how to deal with the Arabs. Sir G. Graham, it is now, said, means to leave the Indians to garrison Suakim, and to employ only English troops in the attack on Osman Digma's position at Tamai. It is much to be desired that the contingent from New South Wales may reach Suakim in time for the battle.

Nobody takes much interest in the new vote of censure. If the Conservative leaders were prepared to say that England ought to set all Europe at defiance by frankly annexing Egypt and taking the administration of that country into her own hands, their opposition to the financial convention would be reasonable enough. But they do not venture to recommend this bold course, and yet they find fault with the Government for making the best terms it can with Europe. It appears to me that France has made a very important concession in dropping any mention of her old design for fixing a term to the English occupation of Egypt. England, in return, admits the Powers to a share in the responsibility for the new loan, and consents to the appointment of an International Commission two years hence under conditions which, so far as one is able to judge, cannot possibly arise. Mr. Gladstone made it quite clear last night that the English Government regards the convention as not including any right of international control for the next two years at all events, and he was sufficiently precise and emphatic in his statement that any claim of the kind based upon the convention would not be recognized by him. This may be looked upon as the one satisfactory result of an otherwise useless debate that both the English political parties are now distinctly pledged to maintain the principle that there shall be no international control in Egypt. The new loan, besides enabling the Khedive's Government to pay the indemnities and clear off the accumulated deficits of the last two years, will leave a million available for investment in works of irrigation which should greatly increase the land revenue. This application of capital was suggested by Lord Northbrook, whose clear and sensible report on the financial situation it is pleasant to be able now to do justice to.

Mr. Cross has explained this week that it is a mistake to suppose the India Office bars the way to the extension of the Indian railway system. All arrangements have been completed with the companies formed to construct the Bhopal to Cawnpore and the Nagpore to Calcutta lines. Practically, the G. I. P. Company has promoted these lines, though the Boards of Directors are nominally distinct. The real obstacle to progress is simply the political anxiety that prevails regarding India. English capitalists will not lend money for investment in Indian undertakings of any kind at the present moment, except on ruinously hard terms. Why should they do so, when even wealthy natives of India are selling Government paper and buying gold? The paralysis of enterprise caused by political complications is, as I pointed out in my letter to the *Times* on the Northbrook Club and Lord Ripon, not the least of the mischiefs due to a policy which has brought the Russians close up to Herat.

J. M. M.

## LAND ASSESSMENT IN AHMEDNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one very material point upon which Mr. Stewart is entirely silent. Were the explanations which seemed so satisfactory and convincing to him considered to be equally satisfactory by the persons affected? I trow not. Otherwise the case of the Rahuri ryots would not have been submitted to public criticism; and I fail to understand why Mr. Stewart should object to ryots who are dissatisfied with his decisions submitting their case to the only tribunal open to them, namely, that of public opinion. Mr. Stewart knows well enough that the avenue to civil courts in such matters is barred by the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, while the general tendency on the part of the superior Revenue authorities is to confirm the action of the Revenue officials. That in the present instance "Tellus" was fully justified in calling attention to the case seems to be quite clear from Mr. Stewart's own letter. The reason now assigned for the excessive increases pointed out by "Tellus" is the assessment for the first time of considerable areas which were classed as unarable at the original settlement. But why were they so classed? Plainly because at the time of the original settlement they were found to be uncultivated, and were considered to be unarable. How have they since been brought under cultivation? Solely by the expenditure of labour and capital by the occupant. It is all very well to talk now about the laxity of the original classification, of supposed errors or fraud in the previous work of the Settlement Department. The broad fact remains that the land has been brought under cultivation by private resources solely, and that Government has not contributed an iota towards the agricultural improvement which has been effected. On what intelligible principle, I ask, can these improvements be now subjected to taxation? Unless Mr. Stewart is able to give some better explanation than he has yet vouchsafed, I must be permitted to maintain my own opinion that the case of the Rahuri ryots is a clear case of taxing improvements in the most naked form.

April 13. X.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE THREATENED WAR.

### FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS FROM GENERAL KOMAROFF.

### OPINION OF ENGLISH PRESS.

### THE PREPARATION FOR WAR.

### THE ENGLISH FLEET FOR THE BALTIC.

### INCREASING THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

### THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

### TURKEY DECLINES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg give the purport of further communications from General Komaroff to the Russian Government on the subject of the massacre of the Afghan garrison at Penjdeh.

His further communications show clearly that the attack on Penjdeh was made without the slightest provocation, and that, to justify his own truculence, he chose to regard the ordinary routine movements of the small garrison at Penjdeh as acts of hostility.

He asserts that on the 25th of March he found the Afghans holding an entrenched position on what he describes as the Russian side of the Khusk river, though the whole of that region is included in the debatable territory.

He therefore stopped his advance, halting his troops at a distance of five versts from the Afghan position.

He then sent forward a company to reconnoitre, when the Afghans despatched troops against it.

The Afghans also occupied a height commanding the flanks of his troops.

Four days afterwards, considering that the presence of Afghan troops in these positions was a menace to the force under his command, he summoned them to evacuate, and to retire from the left bank of the Khusk and the right bank of the Murghab as far as the mouth of the Khusk.

The Afghans, however, refused to retire, and continued to hold the positions they had occupied on the approach of the Russians.

On the 30th of March General Komaroff made a further advance.

The Afghans thereupon attacked him, but they were defeated with heavy loss, and compelled to retire, when Komaroff occupied Penjdeh.

APRIL 13.

The political outlook is becoming more and more gloomy.

There is little hope that war will be averted. In high military and diplomatic circles war is regarded as a certainty.

Both Russia and England are putting forth all their efforts to prepare for the struggle.

Recognising the immense superiority of England's naval resources, Russia is using all her energy to increase the efficiency of her fleet.

In addition to equipping a powerful fleet in the Black Sea, she has given orders for the immediate purchase or construction of six swift unarmoured cruisers of the Esmeralda class—the type of whose excellences Sir William Armstrong has recently spoken.

In England the scale on which the naval and military preparations are being made has been greatly extended.

There are now fifty-two thousand English troops available for immediate service.

A fleet comprising some of the most powerful war-vessels in the English navy has been formed for service in the Baltic.

The Baltic fleet will be under the command of Admiral Hornby and Admiral Lord Alcester.

It is reported that as a result of the negotiations between England and Turkey, the Sultan will decline to remain neutral in the event of a war with Russia.

The Russian forces in Central Asia are greater than has generally been known.

There are at present twenty thousand Russian troops on the Afghan frontier.

There is also an army of twenty thousand Russians at Samarcand.

In the Caucasus the Russian force numbers fifty thousand men.

The further statements by General Komaroff in regard to the attack on Penjdeh have greatly increased the public indignation.

The press, with hardly an exception, contend that in his later communications he convicts himself.

Intelligence has been received here that the Russians are continuing to advance in the Murghab Valley.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The Government has received no intimation up to-day that any change has taken place in the situation.

No appointments to the Peshin army are yet sanctioned by the Government, although it is true that the Commander-in-Chief has sent for and consulted several officers; and no order to move has been sent to any regiment. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the Buckingham Regiments would have moved in any case.

I understand, however, that the Viceroy regards the situation as so serious that he has determined not to go to Peshawar, Murree, and Lahore as originally planned. He will probably reach Simla on the 20th of the present month. Most probably the Duke of Connaught will accompany him here, and be a guest of Sir Thomas Baker at Elysium House pending a turn in affairs. His Royal Highness has in reality broken up all his establishments, and has therefore no settled residence. It is just on the cards that he may go back to Meerut.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

## THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram this morning from Turpil, dated April 7, stating that the Russian troops are advancing along the Murghab.

### REINFORCEMENT OF NAVAL SQUADRONS.

The Naval Squadrons in Australia and China will be reinforced immediately.

### RUSSIAN PURCHASES OF CRUISERS.

The Russian Government are buying cruisers in America.

## THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 13.

The Ameer will leave here for Kabul on Wednesday. His Afghan followers are busy in the bazaar, buying, and sight-seeing.

The heavy rains and floods in parts of the country have now ceased.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## AFFAIRS AT SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, APRIL 12.

Several Sheikhs have offered to submit to the British, and it is expected that when our troops advance to Alao and Tambuk all the tribes in the vicinity of those places will submit.

The railway has now been completed within four miles of Handoub.

## AGREEMENT OF ITALY TO OCCUPY THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram this morning that Italy has agreed to occupy the Soudan, in the event of the British troops being ordered from there to India.

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## EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

At a public meeting last night it was resolved to establish in Madras an association of graduates for the purpose of promoting education. This is in consequence of the refusal of the Government to allow the formation of a convocation of graduates.

## NATIVES AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN MADRAS.

Natives are being taught to expect that they will be enrolled as Volunteers.

Lieut. Norton, of the Artillery Volunteers, in a political address to a native meeting last night, argued in favour of the enrolment of natives, and said they had a precedent on their side.

Mr. Adam, Principal of Pacheappa's College, supported Lieut. Norton, and announced that he had volunteered to join the Artillery Volunteers, and that he hoped to have native comrades.

## THE BRUCE LEGACY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The Bruce legacy case came on for hearing yesterday. Besides the Advocate-General and the Secretary of State, the Diocesan Board connected with the Anglican Church and the Catholic Archbishop were also represented.

Justice Wilson felt a difficulty in allowing the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to be heard through counsel, as they represented all classes of the Eurasian community, already represented by the Advocate-General. The judge thought that there was advantage in utilising some existing institution instead of building a separate one.

Mr. Pugh, for the Catholic Archbishop, said it was difficult to suppose from the will that it was proposed that the institution was meant to be purely a Protestant one.

His lordship said contentions arose from the fact that the testatrices once contemplated placing the funds in the hands of the Bishop of Calcutta.

Mr. Pugh said it would be difficult to work two bodies together. The head Board would control both departments, but the internal arrangements would be separate.

Mr. Hill, for the Diocesan Board, submitted that the institution should be purely Protestant, as by leaving the matter to the discretion of the Secretary of State the testatrices had in their mind a Protestant institution.

After some discussion it was arranged that Mr. Pugh's and Mr. Hill's clients should send in any scheme which they might desire, and the Advocate-General would also submit a scheme for the consideration of the court.

## AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 13.

The Australian colonies have decided to stay action in reference to the Soudan expedition for the present. The putting of the defences of the colonies on a war footing engages their primary attention.

A conference has been held at Victoria between the Governors of Victoria and New Zealand, General Scratchley, and Admiral Tryon, the Victorian military naval Commandant, at which the defences of Victoria were planned. The defences are being rapidly pushed on. The principal undertaking is the South Channel Fort. Admiral Tryon is in possession of a plan for securing the joint action of the Imperial and Colonial Navies in the event of war.

Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, have agreed to a large proportion of amendments in the Federation Bill. New Zealand objects generally to the Bill in its present form. New South Wales takes no action.

The fourth international match between the English cricketers and the best team Australia could put together resulted in a victory for England by an innings and 28 runs.

The New South Wales Parliament opened in anticipation of the period to which it stood prorogued to give parliamentary sanction to the course adopted by Ministers in despatching a contingent to the Soudan. The policy of the Government was opposed in the Legislative Assembly.

A severe earthquake shock has been experienced at Gabo island.

All the Colonies have sent large orders home for ordnance and ammunition.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here on the evening of the 9th inst.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 13.

Mail Steamer Chusan, from China and Mirzapore from Calcutta, arrived.

Mail steamer Parramatta, from Australia, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | | 4 13-16d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 73½ |
| 4½ ,, ,, | | 75 |
| 3 ,, | Consols for account | 95 |
| 3½ ,, | Sterling Loan | 97 |
| 4½ ,, | French Rentes | 108 |
| Bar Silver | | 49d. |

Arrivals.—Arethusa.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

Anglo-American Company's cable Brest St. Pierre still interrupted.

Zanzibar-Mozambique cable interrupted.

13th Special steamer leaves Zanzibar for Mozambique Wednesday morning next. Messages should be despatched by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

Next mail over interrupted section of Turkish route leaves Bushire at 2 p.m., 17th instant.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, April 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 77·9 |

MONDAY, NIGHT, April 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 76·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 84·8 |
| 4 p.m. | 84·2 |

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH visited the *Bombay Gazette* offices yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, attended by Colonel Goodfellow, Resident, Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Mr. Mansukhram Soorujram, Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, tutor to His Highness, and other members of his staff. His Highness carefully examined the several departments, which were lighted up by electricity, and was greatly struck by the speed and regularity with which the printing machines were turning out fifteen hundred sheets in an hour.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held yesterday evening in the offices of King, King, and Co. to take the necessary steps for the formation of a mounted infantry company. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, who was elected to the chair, opened the proceedings in a brief speech, in which he referred to the mounted infantry corps in Calcutta, which was a great success, and said he was one who believed Bombay was in no way inferior to Calcutta. The following proposition was unanimously agreed to:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that application should at once be submitted to Government for sanction to form a company composed of Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and for such State aid as it may be customary to give." The following gentlemen were requested to act as a provisional committee to communicate with Government on the subject:—The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Messrs. G. W. Moir, H. R. King, F. A. Little, R. Roberts, L. W. Rivett-Carnac, S. Newcome Fox, A. Arthur, J. L. Symons, R. L. Stewart, W. H. Buckland, and T. W. Cuffe.

OFFICERS under orders for the front will have to provide themselves with revolvers and ammunition privately. The supply at the arsenals, on payment, has been stopped. It would be well if greater publicity were given to the fact, as it is likely that there may be some difficulty in procuring revolvers in the required numbers. The change from service revolvers will be welcome, the weight of the old weapon being a consideration.

THE police are inquiring into a case in which a native boy was shot in the back, in a field at Changa Manga. It appears that four soldiers of the Northumberland Fusiliers had gone out shooting with a pass, and on the night of April 2 were on the watch for pig. The soldiers say that a shot was certainly fired, but that they never knew any one had been hit.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been accepted as the Conservative candidate for the Evesham District at the next general election.

MR. H. G. KEENE is engaged on a brief "History of Hindustan," from the first Muslim conquest to the fall of the Mogul Empire. Messrs. Allen and Co. will issue the book.

THE same publishers have in hand "A Dictionary of Islam." Mr. T. P. Hughes is preparing the work. It will deal with the "doctrines, rites, ceremonies, and customs, together with the technical and theological terms of the Mahomedan religion, and will aim at being a true guide to the tenets of the Eastern faith."

MR. CHARLES PRINSEP, statistical reporter at the India Office, is preparing an Anglo-Indian record of services. The first volume was published by Messrs. Trübner & Co. on the 10th inst. This volume refers to the Madras Presidency, but while giving a record of services from 1741 to 1858 of those who served on that establishment, it also contains a list of the governors-general, commanders-in-chief, judges, and other high authorities in the direction or control of the affairs of the East India Company. It may be hoped, says the *Athenæum*, that the volumes relating to Bengal and Bombay will be produced without any unnecessary delay.

THE *Economist*, in commenting upon the Indian Budget, says:—"Sir Auckland Colvin appears to enter in his report into speculation as to the probable result upon the finances of India of the outbreak of war, or of increased depression of trade. In the telegraphic summary, these resolve themselves into the obvious truisms that if India becomes involved, say, in a war with Russia, she will not be able to pay her way out of her ordinary income, and that as regards trade, if that improves, the Indian revenue may be expected to expand, while, if it becomes further restricted, the revenue may possibly fall short of the estimates. But exactly the same may be said of the finances of this country, and considerations of this kind do not detract from the fact that, forming a fair estimate of the ordinary requirements and, taking the probable yield of the taxes, it is a considerably lower amount than would be looked for in normal years, there remains a fair margin of excess income; and when the finances of a country are in this position, there is not much to complain of."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Of all the boons which England can confer upon India, lady doctors are, probably, the most needed. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Medical Women for India Association will receive a liberal support from a discriminating public. This society collects funds for bringing out lady doctors to India, starts dispensaries, and is at present building a large hospital at Bombay, which is superintended by women, and open to female patients only. The Grant Medical College of India has thrown its doors open to female students, and the Bombay University has admitted all female students to compete for degrees on the same terms as male students. The good work was originated by Mr. Kittredge, an American resident in Bombay, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee, a Parsee gentleman. Dr. Edith Pechey, the first English woman doctor in India, had nine patients on the first day she arrived at Bombay, in December, 1883. Before a fortnight had passed there were three hundred, and the average number has ever since then remained one hundred a day. As 'there is work for twenty lady doctors at Bombay alone,' although at the London School for Medicine, in Henrietta-street, two-thirds of the students are preparing for India, the demand will not soon be supplied."

GENERAL SIR EDWARD HAMLEY again insists upon the importance of concentrating our resources on a war with Russia, if such is to be. In a letter to the *Times* he points out that in 1877 the vast home army of Russia was entirely occupied in operating against the Turks on the Danube It is now disposable for the reinforcement of the Army of the Caucasus. Troops embarked at Odessa would reach Batoum in two days, the Caspian in three, and the present end of the Transcaspian Railway at Bami within the week. Nor would the severance of the communication across the Black Sea prevent the transit, for many railways cross Russia to debouch on the Volga, which forms a vast highway to the Caspian. Thus, the trial of strength would be not between the Army of the Caucasus and the Army of India, but between the forces which the two Empires could bring to bear in the theatre of war. Further, he says, during the war of 1877 Persia, as a neutral, assembled an army of 40,000 men for the protection of her own soil. If that army were directed against us, in alliance with Russia, it would march by excellent roads within the Persian frontier to Meshed and the Heri Rud. "If," he says, "there is anything in the task that would thus be set us to authorize the belief that, besides dealing with it, we could also maintain a British force of the present strength in Egypt, I shall rejoice to hear of it, but I have failed to discover it."

THE *Saturday Review*, in the course of a long and appreciative review of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's "History of the Parsis," says:—"Not only do we find a manly, expressive, and simple style, but the whole tone and scope of the work are of the best possible augury. Both volumes are distinguished by temperance of argument, accuracy of research and investigation, genuine loyalty, and absence of bombast or querulousness, such as is rarely to be observed in the writings of educated natives. Old Rajas and young Bengalis especially might take a lesson from this history of a very enlightened, a long persecuted, and a not very numerous class." The reviewer concludes in these words:—"The ascendency of the Parsis, described faithfully in these two volumes, is the just and legitimate ascendency of a small community which, driven from its own land by fanaticism, and finding few friends or powerful patrons in India, has risen to the top by sheer force of character, honesty, and independence, and to a census of millions has not yet contributed one hundred thousand souls."

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of March:—1883, Rs. 14,82,16,000; 1884, Rs. 13,19,98,000; 1885, Rs. 12,50,34,000.

OF the twenty-four or twenty-five battles fought by British troops during the past eleven years, including all those in the Ashantee, Afghan, Zululand, and Egyptian campaigns, the number of casualties has exceeded in only three instances the total of 56 killed and 170 wounded inflicted on us during the desperate encounter near Suakim on March 22. Of these three, two were disasters of a character happily rare in the annals of the British army—namely, Isandula and Maiwand. In the former case our total force of 23 officers, 500 men, and 1,000 natives were annihilated; and on the occasion of the disastrous defeat and retreat of General Burroughs's command, our loss amounted to 21 officers, 300 English and 700 natives killed, and 15 officers and 90 men missing. The third case in which our loss was heavier than at Baker's zareba was at Tel-el-Kebir, where 9 officers and 45 men were killed, and 22 officers and 320 men wounded; and even here the number of killed was less than that in Sunday's battle. In this respect, however, both the two last-named are exceeded by Majuba Hill, where 85 were killed; Laing's Nek, 81; Tamai, 91; and Abou Klea, 74 killed.

IT is rumoured at home that the delay in the appointment of an officer to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison in the command of the division at Aldershot is caused by the absence of the Duke of Connaught, who, it is believed, has been selected for this appointment. In consequence of His Royal Highness not being expected home until some time next month, Lieutenant-General R. G. A. Luard, at present commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at that station, has been allowed to retain his appointment until the end of April next, with a view of his commanding the division, he being next senior officer in the command.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, it is announced, has accumulated a quantity of written evidence from private soldiers engaged at the front as to the jamming of the Boxer cartridge, the net result of which is to place beyond doubt the fact that on one occasion 25 per cent. of the rifles in use were jammed at the same moment. As that is almost equivalent to placing one man in every four *hors de combat* at the most critical moment in the fight, the makers of this cartridge would seem to have done more to impair the fighting efficiency of our army in the field than all the hosts of the Mahdi. In none of our battles have we yet lost 25 per cent. of our combatants.

A PARIS paper states that a Birmingham firm have within the last six months manufactured twenty million cartridges for the Chinese Government, and that the receipt for the delivery of this ammunition was made out by a German officer on active service.

THE *World* hears that several of the Tory agents in the country have sent up very gloomy reports as to the prospects of their party at the coming election. In Lancashire they hope to carry a majority of the new county seats; but in nearly all the other counties north of the metropolis the Conservatives will lose heavily at the polls. One of their most trusted advisers estimates that they will not return to the next Parliament with more than 170 or 180 members.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of one of the society papers says it is recorded of an eminent Anglo-Indian barrister that, after having narrowly watched the demeanour of the occupants of the Treasury bench under question-fire at a highly critical conjuncture of foreign politics, he muttered to himself, and to the extreme surprise of his next-door neighbour, under the gallery, "What a pity it is that the beggars wear boots and stockings!" To the inquiries of his friend—a staunch Ministerialist—as to his meaning he returned evasivet answers, and it was only upon reference to a professional colleague of the learned gentleman's that the mysterious utterance was explained. The eminent advocate, it seemed, was accustomed to attribute his marvellous success in the cross-examination of native witnesses to his practice of intently watching their naked feet. His experience was, he declared, that the workings of an inventive imagination, though they might leave no trace whatever on the trained countenance of the Oriental fabulist, were almost always to be detected in the twitchings of his toes.

THE Sikhs engaged outside Suakim, says the *World*, do not appear to have used the steel quoits which they wear round their puggarees, and which form a terrible weapon at close quarters. Like Goldsmith's chest, they are contrived a double debt to pay—a symbol of their religion and an engine of destruction. The 15th are an especially fine body of men, their height averaging five feet nine inches. Luckier than their comrades of the British Grenadiers, their wives and families have been sent back by Government care to their native vilages, where they will have all due attention paid them.

THE New Guinea frontier question, says the *St. James's Gazette*, embraces a suggestive nomenclature. The extreme point to the north of Huon Bay, originally claimed by the British Government, is marked on the maps as Cape Cretin. Lord Derby's eighth parallel of latitude, to which the British frontier is to be receded, passes through Traitor's Bay!

THE German Emperor, through his Chancellor, has conveyed to the nation a general expression of his heartfelt thanks for the manifold tokens of loyalty and devotion that reached him on his birthday from all classes of his subjects, withhout distinction of rank, station, or creed. His Majesty writes:—"Encouraged by all these affectionate manifestations, I will not, until God puts an end to my power to will and to do, grow weary of devoting my whole strength to the welfare of my beloved Fatherland. May God bless me in doing so, and with his help and protection may Germany flourish and prosper in peaceful development for evermore."

THE situation in Central America is serious. The President of Guatemala is marching on San Salvador with 15,000 men. Dr. Zaldivar, President of San Salvador, is on the Guatemala frontier with 10,000 men awaiting the attack of President Barrios. The Government of Costa Rica will send 650 men into Nicaragua, under General Fernandez, to join the Nicaraguan army, and the joint forces will afterwards march into San Salvador to oppose General Barrios. The Mexican Minister to Guatemala has been withdrawn. The Assembly of Notables in Costa Rica has passed a resolution engaging themselves to resist General Barrios. The agents of both sides have visited Panama to buy ships, arms, &c., but with small success. Quiet has been restored at Colon.

MR. EDWARD J. PHELPS, who has been nominated Minister to Great Britain by the President of the United States, is known to English lawyers as having, been in association with the late Mr. William A. Beach, counsel against the English company in the case of "The Emma Mining Company v. Parke," tried in New York in 1877. Mr. Beach, who died last June, was eminent for his powerful advocacy in jury cases, while Mr. Phelps's powers lie rather in equity cases, and he is distinguished for his knowledge of law, his subtlety in argument, and the refinement of his style of speaking. Mr Phelps comes of a good New England family, and has, socially, a reputation for wit, besides other engaging qualities, so that his arrival may be looked upon as another importation of geniality flavoured with *sal Transatlanticum* which his predecessors have made so popular in England.

A GERMAN paper not commonly too friendly to England, could not refrain the other day from admiring wonder at the splendid coolness and indifference of our men thousands of miles from home. It is a peculiar and an admirable feature of the national character, and goes far to account for our wonderful success as soldiers and as colonists at the ends of the earth. Frenchmen and Germans, however brave, sicken and pine for their distant homes. Our troops have county cricket matches in the Bayuda Desert, sing comic songs and act private theatricals by the waters of the river of Egypt, and heliograph the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap to their comrades at the Tamai zareba whilst Osman Digma's brave warriors are engaging the convoy on its way. The men that take a keen interest in Bendigo in the midst of an arduous campaign are of the right sort to go anywhere and do anything.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. TILLY, who served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny campaign, has been selected for the command of the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which falls vacant on the 10th of April, on the expiration of Colonel Elgie's tenure. The Fusiliers are now in Bengal.

THE ceremony of placing in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the old colours of the Scots Brigade and the 90th Foot took place on March 25. The Royal Scots Greys, the Royal Scots, and Scottish Rifles took part in the ceremony. The Lord Provost, representing Lord Reay, handed over the colours of the Scots Guards, and Colonel Rogers those of the 90th Foot, to the general commanding, who presented them to Dr. Lees, the cathedral minister. There was a suitable religious service.

THE Queen has sanctioned the immediate formation of a new corps of volunteers, to be designated the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, and provision for its establishment has been made in the estimates for the ensuing financial year. The headquarters will be in London, and the Director-General of the Army Medical Department will be instructed as to the officer to be appointed to the command of the corps, and will place himself in communication with the general officer commanding the Home District as to details connected with its organization. The establishment will comprise one surgeon commandant, twelve surgeons, one quartermaster, one quartermaster-sergeant, one sergeant bugler, four company sergeant majors, four sergeant compounders, fourteen sergeants, forty corporals, eight buglers, and 314 privates, making a total of 400, in addition to a permanent staff consisting of one adjutant and four sergeant instructors.

## FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your "temperate" article of the 1st of April, as "Centralizer" is graciously pleased to term it, you wrote, if I may venture to say so, a very one-sided story about those everlasting grievances of the Thana forest tribes. You must have given outsiders the idea that the people who have rights in the Thana forests have had them all extinguished, and have been further ordered to go hang themselves if they like, but no more rights will they ever be allowed. You quote a certain number of forest products, to which you say they have been entitled since time immemorial, and that they are unable to exercise their rights in respect of them. Such is the purport of your remarks. Just as emphatically as you made that statement I now make one which is a flat contradiction of yours, viz., that these people are in full enjoyment of their rights. Now, I happen to know that my statement is right and yours is wrong; for proof of which I refer you to the orders issued by Government, which doubtless are in your possession or at any rate can be obtained from the Editors' Table.

Look at the Forest Settlements of the district of Thana made by able C. S.'s. Why, there is not a thing scarcely left in the jungle that these poor dears cannot carry off for sale or cut to bits in the forest; and even those trees that are reserved they can, and do most efficiently, damage to a very large extent by their wasteful system of cultivation with burning. If you doubt my statement go to the Thana forests at the end of the rains, write your opinion down, and then go again in the middle of May, and write your opinions again; and if you are not in the mood to hang, draw, and quarter every man in the Thana forests I shall be surprised. Now, all that these sweet jungle tribes are asked politely to do is to fetch the materials they want from certain places in rotation. For really even "Centralizer," grand administrator though he be, will admit that a little system is essential even in administration, though it be an administration of destruction in an unsophisticated Forest officer's opinion. But there's the rub: "system be blowed" is the tribesman's reply. "Who is going to walk to the block or compartment allotted for the year, when a closed block with equally good material is close at hand?" Why, not even those who may be conveniently near the year's allotment; for they shall certainly lose caste. "No compromise! no management!" is their cry. "We must and shall have free access to the forests everywhere, and just as we choose;" and they hold out, backed up by vague rumours that Government will give in, and that influential people are pleading their cause, and so forth.

Now, sir, I call on you to tell the public in your columns that everything is being attempted to conciliate the people that the work is hard; that conscientious men are slaving day after day to smooth the path and will eventually succeed. But do not tell them that the Bombay Governor for whom only a few days ago you could not say anything good enough transferred officials for writing reports with which he did not agree, in spite of their being true. Tell them rather that he promptly set upon men who, either to obtain a cheap popularity, proposed to destroy property which is in Government trust, or who, in order to shirk a difficult work, beat about the bush, and wrote nonsense when asked for an opinion on a difficult and troublesome question. The inspiration that you must have received to write your article is so palpable that I should never have asked you for space for this letter, but "Centralizer's" letter has fairly drawn me. One Governor is gone, another has come. Asiatic system! Let us see whether he will listen to a plea which failed utterly to move Sir James Fergusson, even though it came with all the rush and force of a strong official reaction when Sir Richard Temple with his pronounced forest views had left the country.

Poor "Centralizer!" it is a last feeble flutter. Collectors are content, as a rule now to see the administration of about one-tenth of the Presidency under the care of a young department, who are infinitely better able, all points considered, of administering it than Collectors are. "Centralizer" imagines that only Collectors are administrators. This is something new. If all Forest officers are not learned and good administrators they are not the only administering body that suffers on this score. It may be strange, but it is none the less true, that in the economy of all nations with a scientific Forest Department that that department has both executive and administrative duties to perform which are owing to the special technicalities inseparable from their work. Does "Centralizer" for an instant imagine that Forest officers train for three years only to learn the circulation of sap and the best and speediest methods of growing trees for the jungly tribes to destroy, and that they have no other object in life than to rise to the honour of being an assistant to a District Collector who is to order them to grow trees for others to cut?

"Centralizer" says, "What objection can a Collector have to grow trees and make money out of them?" Just the sort of question for a person who really knows nothing of Forest administration to ask. To grow trees and make money out of them is not the work of a Forest officer, however much it would suit the tastes of a Collector after "Centralizer's" idea. I may say that a Collector, as a rule, will not even do that much, but that, as a rule, he has no objection to trees growing and money being made out of them. But he has neither the knowledge nor leisure for growing them, and protecting them so that money may be made out of them; and it is too base a thought to imagine that forest conservancy is dependent on a balance sheet of rupees in surplus. If Collectors are such excellent conservators it is a pity that all the trees growing on the lands in their charge are so disgracefully cut about, and no one called to account for it, also that the pasture lands under their jurisdiction are pictures of desolation all the year round, and no attempts made to restrain the destruction of the grazing.

Collectors, as a rule, take great interest in the reports of forest administration, but that they examine one hundreth-part of the forest of their district or know of even one-hundredth part of the improvements that the Forest Department is effecting, is a wild day dream. They cannot do it, even if they had the time; their training does not permit them to take in the conditions of a forest when they see one, and therefore they can only give opinions on facts formulated by Forest officers. Now, this they do with the tact and good sense that characterise all inter-departmental correspondence. Of course there are a few exceptions to this as to every rule; and official rows ensue, which go to Government, and the offending party gets his "quietus." It would be very dangerous if a Forest officer of a district had no channel of appeal against a Collector's orders on administrative or executive points. The Collector has enormous power as it is, and his hints even are orders unless they pass the rational. Collectors are but human, and have kindly hearts; but they know very little about forest material. I know of a case which is only an example of many others, where a poor man had his wretched hut burnt down. The Collector knowing the facts gave him 1,200 teak rafters to rebuild it. Sixty score of good rafters, that the man cut and sold! Why, it was enough to make every man burn his hut down, like Lamb's Chinese roast pig discoverers. Grand administration this! At any rate, that man's fortune was made for a time, and so was the Collector's name as an almighty *meherbani sahib* who knew very little about

FORESTS.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1884-85:—

| IN THE MONTH OF FEB., 1885. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | 12,59,638 | 94,57,188 | 1,07,16,826 |
| Exports | 3,06,920 | 12,29,500 | 15,36,420 |
| Net Imports | 9,52,718 | 82,27,688 | 91,80,406 |
| TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF FEB., 1885 (PROGRESSIVE). | | | |
| Imports | 4,70,15,449 | 8,16,34,274 | 12,86,49,723 |
| Exports | 10,36,396 | 1,72,15,652 | 1,82,52,018 |
| Net Imports | 4,59,79,053 | 6,44,18,622 | 11,03,97,675 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1884-85:—

| IN THE MONTH OF FEB., 1885. | Calcutta. Rs. | Bombay Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coins and Bullion received (assay value) | 8,34,292 | 40,46,425 | 48,80,717 |
| Coined & Examined. | 16,97,092 | 48,23,520 | 65,20,612 |
| TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF FEB., 1885 (PROGRESSIVE). | | | |
| Coins and Bullion received (assay value) | 1,21,53,265 | 3,83,76,483 | 5,05,29,748 |
| Coined & Examined. | 1,12,63,148 | 4,05,31,868 | 5,17,95,016 |

## THE THREATENED WAR.

### CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.

THE following accounts of the war preparations in England are taken from the papers received by yesterday's mail. Since the mail left more extensive preparations have been taken in hand:—

A message from the Queen calling out the army reserve and the militia was read in both Houses of Parliament on March 26. It was as follows:—

> Victoria Regina.—The present state of public affairs and the extent of the demands on the military forces of her Majesty for the protection of the interests of the empire having constituted, in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament on that behalf, her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service; and therefore, in pursuance of these Acts, her Majesty has thought right to communicate to the House of Commons that her Majesty is about to cause her reserve force and her militia reserve force, or such part thereof as her Majesty shall from time to time think necessary, to be called out for permanent service.

The announcement that her Majesty had decided to call out the army reserves and the militia created a considerable amount of excitement in London. It is seven years, since a similar royal message was read in both Houses, the occasion then being the crisis in the negotiations between England and Russia on the subject of the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Queen's message was read in both Houses on the 2nd of April, 1878, the reason for the step being therein stated as "the present state of public affairs in the East, and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire." The present determination to take power to call out the reserves was, it is stated, arrived at chiefly in view of the approaching departure of the Queen for the Continent. It was deemed advisable to secure the necessary authority in order to meet without delay possible contingencies.

In anticipation of the calling out of the reserves, orders had been previously despatched to all the regimental districts and depots, the commanders of which were enjoined to take immediate steps to place themselves in communication with the 40,000 men of the first-class army reserve and the large force of the militia reserve. It is understood that arrangements are to be at once made for the despatch of a force of 20,000 men of all arms from the United Kingdom, and, with this object, the Quartermaster-General of the Forces, General Sir A. Herbert, had a long conference with the staff of the Transport Department. Telegrams received on March 26 from the principal military stations indicate that news of the character announced in Parliament had been anticipated for some time, owing to the urgent orders constantly received to prepare the troops for immediate service. The latest returns respecting the army reserve show a total of 39,244, and of the militia reserve 30,813, giving a total reserve available of 70,057 men.

Meanwhile the following statement of the forces at present available in the United Kingdom is published. Should the authorities decide to place the whole of our regular troops in the field, and to trust the defence of our shores to the militia and volunteers, they will have at their disposal 18 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 35 batteries of field artillery, 34 batteries of garrison artillery, 21 companies of Royal Engineers (exclusive of the Telegraph Battalion), and 58 battalions of infantry. The cavalry regiments may be taken to represent a total of nearly 10,000 men and 6,000 horses. The Royal Horse Artillery may be calculated at 2,300 men and 1,200 horses. The field artillery may be approximately taken at 6,000 men and 3,000 horses. The 34 batteries of garrison artillery represent about 3,800 men, and the Engineers may be estimated at nearly 2,500. The infantry battalions represent a total force of about 65,000 men.

It is stated that though, under the messages brought down to Parliament the Crown has power to call out the whole of the army and navy reserve, at present not more than 20,000 men of the first-class army reserve and probably 5,000 or 6,000 of the militia reserve will be recalled to the Colours. The Secretary for War will make a statement upon this subject next week. The total strength of the British army for active service has, it is stated, been under the consideration of the Mobilization Committee. At the Admiralty the "Navy List" has been overhauled, and the inquiries made at the naval arsenals have, it is said, been answered in a satisfactory manner. In the expectancy of the necessity arising of ascertaining the actual war strength of other European Powers, the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty is about to be enlarged and several efficient officers will be appointed to keep Government *au fait* with the movements of foreign fleets and their strength. It is the current opinion that 20,000 men will be at once put on a war footing, ready to start at any moment. Fifteen days will be required for fitting out this body of troops. The demands of the Viceroy, acting under the advice of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India and other military authorities, will, it is said, be acceded to at once by the Cabinet; and if Earl Dufferin desires 15,000 or 20,000 men, they will be despatched without delay. Steps are, it is stated, being taken at Woolwich to hold in readiness from the troops first on the roster for foreign service from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

Great excitement was created at Canterbury, York, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other military centres on the receipt of the news of the calling out of the reserves. Apart from its military significance, the step is a matter of no small importance in its social and industrial aspects. In the advanced spring such men as belong especially to the militia reserve have no doubt better prospects of agricultural employment than in winter; but so large a proportion of them, as well as of the army reserve men, are still out of work and in reduced circumstances that they are likely to welcome a term of such home garrison duty as is likely to be allotted to them.

Much excitement was created in Woolwich Garrison by an order from the War Office disbanding the class of Royal Artillery officers now undergoing instruction, and directing them at once to join their batteries. A large proportion of them are detailed for service in India, and will proceed thither immediately. The order applies only to the class of young officers recently commissioned, and does not affect the advanced class of artillery.

Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, commanding the Royal Engineers at Aldershot, has been ordered to proceed at once to India to join the staff of the Duke of Connaught. Colonel Elphinstone has but lately returned from Berlin, where he filled the position of military attaché.

The *Standard* believes that active preparations are being made at the dockyards for fitting out an iron-clad fleet for service in the North Sea. Though the Government declined to answer Sir H. Wolff's question on March 2 they are fully alive to the necessity of preventing any Russian vessels from leaving the Baltic Sea, after the ice breaks up, and proceeding to the Pacific.

Orders were received at Portsmouth on March 26 that the gun-boat flotilla on the slips at Haslar should be at once overhauled, in order that the little craft might be ready for an emergency. Owing to the pressure of work at Portsmouth consequent upon the competition of ships for the pennant, the Tamar troopship is under orders to proceed to Devonport for repairs.

Extensive orders for small-arms for the Indian army have (a Birmingham correspondent writes) been placed by the Government with gun-makers there. The orders embrace thousands of Martini-Henry rifles, carbines, and revolvers. In order to complete the contracts within the specified time the men at the three leading factories, and also at a number of smaller establishments, will be employed night and day, and some hundreds of hands discharged during the bad trade season have been re-engaged. Great activity has, in consequence, been imparted to the gun trade. The arms have to be shipped to Bombay as fast as they can be manufactured.

The military small arms department of the Birmingham gun trade has been stimulated by the receipt of a considerable contract for Martini-Henry rifles from the War Office. During the past few weeks orders representing in the aggregate, it is stated, 10,000 rifles have been received in the town. It is believed that the bulk of the rifles are intended for the supply of the Indian army. As a result of these orders, which have been principally secured by the Small Arms Company at Small Heath, the factory belonging to that company, which has been virtually idle for a considerable period, is now in active operation, and numbers of hands previously dismissed through the depression of trade have been re-employed. At the Enfield works the pressure is so great that a large number of Birmingham gunsmiths have been engaged for that establishment during the past fortnight. Besides the orders for arms the Government have given out a large contract to Messrs. Taunton and Co., of Heneage-street, for torpedoes and gun-rockets. Ammunition manufacturers are chagrined at the fact, which is reported to have received confirmation from America, that the Government has placed an order for fifty millions of cartridges with American firms, as they assert that they could have executed the orders as fast as the war authorities could possibly require them. Meanwhile, except for the orders, estimated at 2,000,000 cartridges, for China, which have been received by a firm at Smethwick, Birmingham ammunition manufacturers have very little to do.

The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that there are no two opinions there on the subject of the pending agreement, which is regarded as a distinct diplomatic triumph for Russia and a defeat for England.

The *Moscow Gazette* proclaims that the dispute has given place to peaceful inquiries, Russia meantime keeping possession of the places whence it was wished to oust her, and that this satisfactory result is due simply and solely to the fact that these positions were occupied without so much as saying "By your leave," and without any promise to abandon them on demand. The *Viedomosti*, writing in the same strain, expresses full confidence that the Russian Government, having entered upon a firm though peaceful policy and found themselves fully justified by the result, will not again abandon that policy, but will insist upon a settlement of the question by means of diplomatic negotiations between St. Peterburg and London. The *Novoe Vremya* points out that, without Russia's consent, the Egyptian Convention could not have been concluded, and threatens us with a refusal to sanction further international measures if England refuses to settle the Afghans question in a manner satisfactory to Russia.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The British Government is placing enormous orders for American canned beef with the Chicago "canning" houses, which, under the urgent demand, are working day and night. During the past week that Government has ordered 4,000,000lbs. of Fairbank's Canning Company, and 5,400,000lbs. of the Armour Packing Company. These are the heaviest orders ever received, and will require two weeks to fulfil. The beef, in six-pound cans, is shipped to Woolwich.

Advices from Odessa state that the Russian Government have taken up several steamers in the Caspian Sea for the transport of troops from Baku to Krasnovodsk.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that in political circles there the opinion prevails that a war between Russia and England could not be localized to Afghanistan, but would necessarily extend to the Black Sea. Rumours are, therefore, current that the British Government had already sounded the Ottoman Government in view of the necessity of obtaining from the Sultan the authorization to pass the Dardanelles in the event of war breaking out. The prolongation of Hassan Fehmy Pasha's stay in London is attributed to the belief entertained by the Porte that the complications in Afghanistan are more likely than the Egyptian question to bring about, under certain circumstances, an alliance between Turkey and England.

In Vienna we are told that the belief remains unshaken that the peaceful intentions of the Czar and M. de Giers will overcome the existing difficulties, provided England does not raise unjustifiable claims and the Ameer of Afghanistan does not play a double game.

The *Figaro* publishes a conversation with the Russian General Abramoff, who has just arrived at Nice. General Abramoff, who took part in the Turkestan campaign, said Russia ought to seize Herat before it could be fortified by the English. So good an opportunity as the present was no likely to again present itself.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* states that telegraphic communication has been established between Ask-habad, Sarakhs, and Merv.

## STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on March 20, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether M. Lessar, now acting in London on behalf of the Russian Government, was the same M. Lessar who was with General Stolieteff's secret mission to the late Ameer Shere Ali at Cabul in 1878.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: There is no reason for supposing that any gentleman of the name of Lessar accompanied General Stolieteff on his mission to Cabul, but if the hon. member will kindly furnish me with his authority for his supposition I will take steps to ascertain whether it is correct.

Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could not obtain reliable information from our Minister at Teheran as to how far the railway from the Caspian to Sarakhs had been completed, and how soon it was probable that the whole line would be made.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran has informed herMajesty's Government that the railway, as I stated on Tuesday, is being pushed on to Askabad, and that his correspondents on the frontier report that it is not open beyond Kizil Arvat, the point up to which I some time ago informed the House it was finished. I have, however, seen other statements to the effect that it was open to Bami.

Mr. Onslow asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government communicated, as soon as it was made, the substance of the new agreement to Sir Peter Lumsden, with instructions that he should inform the Ameer without delay that such an agreement had been arrived at.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: The assurances received from the Russian Government were communicated to Sir P. Lumsden, and he has been instructed to inform the Ameer's representative that the policy of the Afghans should be to maintain the *status quo* pending the negotiations which are still proceeding with the Russian Goverment.

Mr. Onslow asked when was that communication made.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: The information was telegraphed at once.

Sir H. Wolff asked whether Her Majesty's Government would take care to have the assurance converted into a formal document by means of the Russian Ambassador.

No answer was given.

On March 23, Mr. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, Her Majesty's Government having acquiesced in the continued occupation by Russian troops of several places alleged to be within the Afghan frontier, any steps were being taken to ascertain whether those places were within the frontier or not; whether the question was to remain undecided until an agreement had been arrived at between the Russian Commissioner and Sir Peter Lumsden, and if any positive date had been fixed for the arrival of the Commissioner to represent Russia; and, further, what course it was proposed to take in the event of the two commissioners being unable to agree; and if in such case the points in dispute would be referred to some neutral arbitrator.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: I do not think that there would be any advantage in my going into these matters at the present moment, and I am therefore unable to reply to the hon. member's question.

Mr. Macfarlane: May I ask the noble lord if the House is to understand that so long as Russia refuses to send a commissioner to meet Sir Peter Lumsden, so long shall she be allowed to remain in possession of the places she now holds (Cheers.) I wish, also, to ask the noble lord if, when the original agreement between Russia and this country took place for the appointment of a Delimitation Commission, any approximate date was agreed upon for the Russian Commissioner to meet Sir P. Lumsden, and if he will state what that date was—I do not say to a day, but a month—and whether any and what reason Russia has given for not keeping to that date. (Cheers.)

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Sir H. Wolff asked whether Her Majesty's Government had taken any steps to cause the agreement or arrangement with the Government of Russia relating to the respective positions of Russian, English, and Afghan troops on the frontier of Afghanistan, and now resting on a verbal assurance by the Russian Minister to the British Ambassador, to be recorded in a formal document bearing the signatures of authorised representatives of the Russian and British Governments; and, if so, whether such a document had been drawn up and signed.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice No, Sir, Her Majesty's Government have not done so.

Sir H. Wolff: Are we then to understand, that the agreement or arrangement on which depends peace or war depends upon the verbal assurance of the Foreign Minister of Russia? (Cheer;)

Mr. Gladstone and Lord E. Fitzmaurice conferred together for a short time, but no answer was given to the questien.

Mr Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether there was information of any disturbance at Penjdeh; and whether Her Majesty's Government had any information that the Russian Officers had been exciting disturbances at Penjdeh; and whether it was true, as reported in the *Daily News* that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to assent to the Russian occupation of Penjdeh.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: No such information as that referred to in the first part of the honourable member's question has reached Her Majesty's Government. In regard to the further question, of which the honourable member has given me private notice I think I must as usual ask him for notice.

On March 24, Mr. M'Coan asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in the following paragraph in a daily paper of the previous day:—"The Central News is enabled to state that Her Majesty's Government have received information that the Russians have endeavoured to create an outbreak in Penjdeh, the assumption being that Russia would immediately use this pretext for interfering and seizing the place. The British authorities have certain knowledge of a letter sent by the Russian officer Alikhanoff, instigating the Sariks of Penjdeh to rise. It is not known whether the Government of St. Petersburg have disavowed this act on the part of its officer; but, as the English Government were aware of this Russian intrigue previously to Mr. Gladstone making his recent reassuring announcement in the House of Commons, it is believed that M. de Giers has made such a disavowal."

Mr. Onslow asked whether it was not within the knowledge of her Majesty's Government that General Alikhanoff had on the occasion of the late advance attempted to get into Penjdeh by a *coup de main*, but that the Afghans turned out in considerable force, and the Russians retired.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: In reply to the question of the hon. member for Wicklow, that of the hon. member opposite, and that of which the hon. member for Eye gave notice yesterday, but has not put on the paper, I can only repeat what I have stated more than once in this House—that in the present stage of the negotiations it would be inexpedient to reply to questions of this nature, more especially when they are founded upon newspaper reports. I may add that I am not aware that the *Daily News*, as stated by the hon. member for Eye, has published a report to the effect that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to assent to the Russian occupation of Penjdeh.

Mr. Onslow said that the Prime Minister had asked members to put questions as to matters of fact. His question related purely to a matter of fact, and if the noble lord would not answer it then he would put it down for Thursday.

Mr. M'Coan wished to ask whether information was not received by telegraph from Sir P. Lumsden early this month, advising Her Majesty's Government of Russian intrigues going on in Penjdeh, and whether that communication would be laid upon the table.

No answer was given.

Mr. Stanhope asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could now hold out any hope of a day being fixed for the commencement of the work of the Afghan Frontier Commission, or whether it was to be understood that, in accordance with the request of the Russian Government, the negotiations for the settlement of the frontier were to take place in London.

Mr. Gladstone: I am not able to answer this question at the moment. But I ought to say, in justice to the Russian Government, that I do not think the time has come when we could fairly call it a matter of complaint that we have not yet received an answer to the important communication which was made to the Russian Government on the 16th. I have no reason to suppose that there will be a long delay, and I think that the answer must bring to an issue the question whether the negotiations shall take place in London or whether there shall be a preliminary inquiry on the spot.

Mr. Stanhope: I will repeat the question on March 30. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Campbell: Are we to understand that the state of tension in the neighbourhood of the disputed boundary will prevent our Commissioner from completing his survey?

Mr. Onslow; Was it not arranged last autumn between the Governments of England and Russia that the boundary should be fixed in Afghanistan and not in London? (Hear hear.)

Mr. Gladstone: It is not convenient to enter upon these matters now. The Russian Government have made a proposal to us, and we have not yet received a reply to our answer.

Mr. Onslow: What answer?

Mr. Gladstone: I do not wish to go back to the time referred to by the hon. member. (Opposition laughter.) Notwithstanding the method of receiving Ministerial answers in very grave circumstances which seems now to be gaining ground in this House—(hear, hear)—I decline to go back and to give partial answers to various questions, from which partial answers inferences might be drawn detrimental to the public welfare. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Wolff gave notice that he would ask whether the right hon. gentleman would shortly make a statement explaining the relations between this country and Russia.

Mr. Gladstone: I have not the least reason to suppose that it would be advantageous to the public service to make any such statement at any time whatsoever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett: The right hon. gentleman has spoken of a proposal made by Russia. To what proposal does he refer? (Cries of "Oh.")

No answer was given to the question.

On March 26—In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Lord E. Fitzmaurice said that no statement had reached Her Majesty's Government to the effect that the occupation of part of the disputed territory on the Afghan frontier by the Russians prevented the survey officers attached to the British Commission from completing the survey of the country so occupied and ascertaining the physical facts necessary to be known with a view either to an agreement or an arbitration.

Mr. Onslow asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the fact that General Alikhanoff, at the time when the Russian advance on Zulfikar and Pulikhatun was made, attempted also to get into Penjdeh by *coup de main*, but the Afghans turned out in considerable force and the Russians retired.

Mr. Gladstone: I am not aware of what can have induced the hon. member to put this question on the paper, or of the reason he has for supposing that, as the question seems to imply, General Alikhanoff has attempted to get into Penjdeh. I suppose he has some ground for putting this question, but as reported to us it is not true that General Alikhanoff attempted to get into Penjdeh. He has not advanced beyond Pulikhisti, at the confluence of the Kuskh and Murghab, which is eight miles from Penjdeh, and at that point he has established a post.

Mr. Onslow: I would ask the Prime Minister whether he does not consider that the Russians, having advanced within eight miles of Penjdeh, have threatened, and are threatening, it; I would also ask whether the Government intend making a statement on the subject.

Mr. Gladstone: The question of the hon. member was whether General Alikhanoff had not attempted to get into Penjdeh, and I do not think that an advance to within eight miles amounts to that. Whether it is threatening the place or not is a question that it would require more knowledge of the locale than I possess to answer, especially without notice. As to the other question of the hon. member, I have no reason to suppose that there is any intention on the part of the Government to make a statement as to the relations between England and Russia in regard to Afghanistan.

In the House of Lords, on March 27, the Marquess of Salisbury said he hoped the Government would not allow the House to separate without giving their Lordships some information as to the precise state of things in Afghanistan. Was it understood that the Russian troops were to remain in their present positions until the demarcation of the frontier had been concluded. Statements that had been made in the House of Commons had thrown doubts on the intentions of the Government; and he felt that the slightest indication of flinching on the part of her Majesty's Government would cause us to lose the friendship of Afghanistan.

Earl Granville said nothing which had been said in the other House justified the idea that there would be any flinching on the part of her Majesty's Government from whatever they thought it right to do. The Government desired to avail themselves of every means of coming to a settlement which should be honourable and satisfactory to Russia, to India, and ourselves. Communications had been made to the Russian Government, and the Russian Ambassador had informed him that he had been instructed to acknowledge the receipt in St. Petersburg of the last despatch, which his Government were considering, and they would shortly send a reply. The Russian Government were bound by the understanding that was ttated a few days ago in this House. With regard so the Ameer, communications had been made to India, and Her Majesty's Government had reason to believe that orders had in consequence been given to the Afghan troops, which were being obeyed at the present moment.

The Duke of Argyll asked whether the Russians arrived at Penjdeh before Sir Peter Lumsden was on the ground.

Lord Granville protested against such a question being asked without notice, but answered the question in the affirmative.

## LORD LAWRENCE AND HERAT.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith writes to the *Times*:—As doubts have been expressed in various quarters as to whether the late Lord Lawrence, with his unrivalled knowledge of the Afghan character and Afghan frontier and of all the questions involved in it, would have approved of the policy of the present Government, perhaps you will allow me to say, as the result of a prolonged study of almost everything of importance which he ever said or wrote on the subject, that, to the best of my belief, he would have endorsed it thoroughly. A "forward policy" now is, in fact, the logical and necessary corollary of the "backward" policy, as he always explained it. The exact contingency to which all his frontier policy was directed—a policy, I would remark from which no Viceroy who preceded or followed him has ever swerved without repenting it—has, at length, arrived. We have by reverting to that policy during the last few years done our best to assure, or re-assure, the Afghans that we do not covet an inch of their territory or a stone of their fortresses; that we do not wish to force an envoy upon them to secure a "scientific" frontier at their expense, or to interfere in any way with their internal politics or brawls; that we desire nothing, in fact, but their integrity, their independence, and their well-being. The Afghans, so says Lord Lawrence in a hundred different shapes in the papers which I have read, are certain to be the enemies of those who first aggress upon them; therefore, if only for prudential reasons, never gratuitously molest them, and when they apply to you, as they are sure sooner or later to do, for protection against Russian aggression, meet their request with the whole strength of the Indian Empire. No one can suppose that, having promised protection, as successive Viceroys have promised it, under certain conditions, which have on the part of the Afghans been faithfully observed, Lord Lawrence would have failed to be as good as his word. If his policy as regards Russia was not one of fuss and fidget, still less was it one of alternate "slumber and rush." If we hesitate now—if, in defiance of our pledges, we allow the Russians to appropriate ever so few miles of Afghan territory; even if it be true, as is sometimes said, that they are only a salt-marsh—we shall, as the inevitable result of such ostentatious weakness fling the Afghans into the arms of Russia, and shall have to fight hereafter, not at the gate of Afghanistan, for Afghan independence, helped by the whole Afghan nation, but at the gates of India, against Afghans and Russians combined, for the safety of our Indian Empire. If, on the other hand, we show the Afghans that we are the stronger, as it is to be hoped that we are also the less aggressive and more scrupulous Power, the Russians will, we may be sure, beat a retreat within those limits which they ought never to have crossed, and which they never would have crossed had they not believed that our extremity would be their opportunity, and the Central Asian spectre will be laid for 20 years to come. The trump card is in our hands. Let us see that we play it. Penjdeh, it is admitted on all sides, is Afghan territory. It is childish to say that it does not belong to Afghanistan, merely because it does not happen to have been occupied before by Afghan troops. How many points on the Indian frontier would not belong to India, or on the Russian frontier to the Russians, if this were true? Troops are not posted on a remote and desert frontier till it is menaced by a foreign and formidable foe. But while we are negotiating the Russians are advancing, not perhaps on those few "debateable or debated" miles, which, in accordance with the flimsiest of verbal promises, alone seem to debar them from making their long meditated spring upon Herat, but, what is much more important and much more formidable, they are advancing in strength on the positions immediately behind. The muster and the march of 24,000 British troops on Quetta is an argument, and probably it is the only argument, which the Russian army now concentrating on Askabad and Merv can understand. The reiterated blunders, the miserable makeshifts, the absolutely purposeless bloodshed, African and Asiatic, as well as European, which have marked our Egyptian and Soudan campaigns from the beginning, and which seem certain now to mark them to the end, may be best atoned for by a policy which is its exact opposite, a policy firm and well considered, unaggressive but unflinching, in Central Asia. If, we hesitate we are lost. By preparing with all our strength for instant war we stand the best and probably the only chance for securing and preserving peace. Now is the crisis of the Central Asian question; now, it may well be, is also the crisis of our Indian Empire.

## THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Upwards of seventy officers left London on March 25 to rejoin their regiments in India, in obedience to the peremptory orders from the India Office. Nearly as many more will take their departure within the next few days. Orders have been received at the Ordnance Department at Chatham to prepare for immediate shipment to India all the Martin-Henry rifles in store. The work of packing has already commenced. It is stated that the Government are about to enter into a contract with a private firm for a large supply of rifles.

A Woolwich correspondent says that large quantities of reserve cartridges, shot, and shell are being prepared at Woolwich for despatch to Portsmouth, Chatham, and Keyham, for the ships ordered to be got ready for active service. The Peninsular and Oriental troopship Poonah, at the Royal Alber Docks, Woolwich, is being held in readiness as the first chartered ship to leave with troops for India, and she is under Admiralty orders to be ready to sail at twelve hours' notice, the leave of the crew being peremptorily stopped. Some interest was displayed, and numerous conjectures made at the Royal Arsenal, at the despatch in barges to Albert Docks of the first portion of a heavy siege train for Malta, supposed to be in readiness to be nearer India.

A Portsmouth correspondent says:—Some excitement has been caused at Portsmouth by rumours that the turret-ship Devastation, the corvettes Mercury and Volage, with other vessels in the first division of the steam reserve, were to be immediately commissioned. It appears, however, that no definite orders have been received. The Admiralty confidentially asked for the dates on which the vessels could hoist pennants if wanted, and the dockyard officials replied: The Devastation within a month, the Active the same period, and the Mercury next Thursday. The Bacchante will be commissioned on April 14.

Orders have been received at Chatham directing the troopship Orontes, which has been under repair for some months, to be completed with the least possible delay, as she is required for service. Extra hands will be placed upon the vessel forthwith.

At St. Petersburg (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* hears from a high Russian source) hope is still entertained in the best circles that war will be avoided. This hope is, however, based on the assumption that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet will again strike its colours. The correspondent learns, moreover, that 20,000 Russian troops are on their way from the Caucasus to the Afghan frontier. The Persian newspapers announce that five battalions of Russian infantry and three batteries of artillery are on the way from Bokhara to Merv. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Russian officers are buying camels and horses in the Trans-Caspian territory for the troops that are to be despatched to Merv.

## THE DISPUTED TERRITORY OF NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

On March 23 at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting, Lord Aberdare presiding, a paper by Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., who is with the Afghan Boundary Commission, was read, the subject being an account of the region now in dispute between England and Russia as regards the territorial claims of the ruler of Afghanistan to the lands north of Herat. The paper was illustrated by large maps, which were hung immediately behind the reader. Among those present were M. Lessar, the Russian Diplomatic Agent, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Sir R. Rawson, Sir A. Kemball, Sir G. Balfour, M.P., and Sir Fowell Buxton.

General Walker, the late Surveyor-General of India, prefaced the reading of Major Holdich's paper by some notes of his own. He said that at the present time the eyes of the whole civilized world were turned towards the northern frontier of Afghanistan with anxiety and apprehension lest a casual encounter between a few Afghans and Cossacks, or the action of some semi-Asiatic Russian general hungering after military distinction and advancement, should precipitate into war the two great nations who had hitherto been the pioneers of civilization in Asia. Such a war would perpetuate the reign of rapine and bloodshed which had long lasted over a region now desolate and deserted by man, but which was once fair and happy and well peopled, and might become so again very soon if only England and Russia could learn to look on each other as friends and not as foes, in Asia as well as in Europe. At this time it was a great gratification to him to have an opportunity of bringing prominently to the notice of the Royal Geographical Society the labours of three officers of the Royal Engineers—Major Holdich, Captain Gore, and Captain the Hon. M. G. Talbot—who served for some years under his orders in the survey of India and were now attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission as survey officers. All three officers served with distinction in the late Afghan war, and when not actually serving with the army in purely military duties they were employed in surveying. They succeeded in making extensive and very valuable additions to our knowledge of the geography of Afghanistan. Major Holdich had already communicated two interesting geographical notes to the society on the route taken by the mission in advancing from Quetta to Herat along the line of the frontier between Persia and Afghanistan. The second of these notes closed with the intimation that the mission had reached a line of low hills overhanging the village of Parah, from which at last Herat could be seen. The Major's third note was written from the winter quarters of the mission at Bala Murghab, far to the north of Herat, on the border between the Afghans and the Turcomans. It was of particular interest at the present moment, as it gave some account of the country to the north of Herat, the very region now in dispute between Russia and England.

Major Holdich's paper began by stating that up to December last no member of the Commission had been allowed to visit Herat, and nothing better than the impressions gained by a more or less distant view could be offered to geographers. But there were one or two very distinct impressions to be gained by a distant view, chiefly that of its open position and liability to capture. It could be invested without much difficulty. The villages on all sides afford capital cover, and the impossibility of destroying these mud-built villages had been sufficiently well illustrated in the last campaign at Cabul. The valley of the Heri Rud was singularly straight and well-defined, with very marked limits both to the north and south. The southern line of hills at Parah was of comparatively insignificant altitude. The Paropamisan mountains immediately north of Herat rose to greater altitudes, some of their peaks being nearly 10,000ft. above the sea, and as they trended eastward, gradually gathering themselves into the central watershed of the Koh-i-Baba, they also gradually increased in height. Westward from Herat this northern watershed bent considerably to the north, at the same time diminishing rapidly in altitude. A direct route connected Khusan with the Kushk river at Kara Tapa, crossing the watershed at Chashma Sabz. Two other northward routes crossed it between Chashma Sabz and the Heri Rud, one of which was the Kumbau. Eastward of the Chashma Sabz route were the three well-known passes of Ardewan, Hazrat Baba, and Zirmust, all of them trade routes at certain seasons of the year. From Parah the direct road to Herat sloped gently down eastward into the Heri Rud valley. The mission route, however, struck off to the north-west, crossing the hills by a narrow track which was not always easy to find, till it finally struck into a fairly open nullah bed, which carried it down to the valley of the Heri Rud. It was not a good road, but it was sufficient to take the party to Zindajan without passing in dangerous proximity to Herat. Not far from Zindajan the road to Kuhsan crossed the Heri Rud river, here divided into several streams, none of which, in the month of November, were more than a foot or two in depth. The valley at Rosanak still retained the same wide, open appearance which it presented about Herat. After leaving Rosanak, however, it narrowed considerably, and at Tirpul was less than a mile in width. At Tirpul was a bridge in a very fair state of preservation. The valley opened out again before reaching Kuhsan, a rather high and exposed position about a mile from the right bank of the river. The Badghis district was next described, and it was said to be the most important tract of country yet encountered. Throughout this rather indefinite district, which apparently included everything north of the watershed of the Herat valley to Penjdeh, between the Hari Rud on the west and the Upper Murghab on the east, there was not a single place of importance that was even approximately correct in geographical position. From the great watershed of the Herat valley, of which the Triband-i-Turkistan was an offshoot, the drainage went northwards through a most interesting but almost indescribable country. The view from the mountains, looking northwards towarks Sarakhs and Merv, was as if a vast sea of liquid sand had been violently agitated by a passing storm, and had then suddenly been consolidated by some miraculous agency before the waves had time to fall. It was a sand glacier stretching northward and westward as far as the eye could reach. Each many-folded wave of hills looked diminutive and insignificant from the height or distance of the Koh-i-Baba, or of the Band-i-Turkestan; but a nearer acquaintance with those waves dispelled the illusion. Passing over the Chashma Sabz Pass, one section of the Commission dropped rapidly down into a very traversable water course which wound and twisted its way towards the river Kushk. The first few marches north of the Koh-i-Baba carried the party over a constant succession of watersheds from stream to stream, till they struck into a wider and more defined valley than usual, called the Maghor. A long straight run down the Maghor for about 20 miles brought the party to its junction with the Kushk at Kara Tapa, and from that point they followed the Kushk river to Pul-i-Khishti. Kara Tapa ("black mound") was but the remnants of an old mud-built fort surmounting a mound near the junction of the Kushk and Maghor, overlooking it, in fact; and the fort was in the last stage of decay. Its only importance was derived from the fact that it commands two roads towards Herat. From Kara Tapa to Chaman-i-bed the road still followed the Kushk valley. At Chaman-i-bed were the first signs of cultivation and the first Turkoman encampments. At about 21 miles off down the valley of the Kushk stood Kala (or Kila) Maur. For about six or seven miles before reaching Kila Maur the water of the Kushk had disappeared underground. At Kila Maur they again came to the surface. For the next 30 miles the Kushk flowed with a steady current to Pul-i-Khishti (or bridge of bricks), which was a strong brick-built construction across the river about a mile above its junction with the Murghab. Ak Tapa ("white mound") was a very remarkable point commanding the junction of the two rivers. It was a white mound, which, under sunshine, was conspicuous for many miles round. Five or six miles before reaching Pul-i-Khishti the hills on the right bank of the Kushk ceased, trending away round to the left bank of the Murghab, and leaving a well-defined delta to fill in the fork between the two rivers. This delta was a kind of steppe, for the rivers ran in narrow valleys some hundred feet below it, and out of this valley rose Ak Tapa as if it were originally part of the steppe cut off by some act of nature from the rest. The top of Ak Tapa was on a level with the steppe, and some 500 or 600 feet lower than the hills four miles away to the south, or those near by on the north side of the Murghab. Ak Tapa was distinctly the strongest and most important strategical position in the country. It dominated all the roads to Herat, which diverged from the head of the Kushk and Murghab as well as the great high-road to Maimena and Balkh from Persia, and it barred the way to the entrance of the two finest and most fertile valleys north of the Paropamisus and Koh-i-Baba. The Murghab was a deep and impassable river near Ak Tapa. It was from 50 to 70 yards wide, flowing between high banks, and was said to be unfordable even at the season when it was low. The ruins of the old Penjdeh fort were some five miles up the Murghab, on its left bank, and the new fort was a mile or so further up. The Band-i-Nadir was a dam across the Murghab, from which five irrigation canals diverged, and were carried down the banks of the river. The only place of importance between Penjdeh and Bala Murghab was Maruchak, where there was the largest fort yet seen, and the remains of a brick bridge which might be reconstructed without great difficulty. The Murghab valley widened very considerably at Maruchak, where it was two or three miles across. The road to Bala Murghab crossed the river at Maruchak, and followed the right bank to Karaol Khana and Bala Murghab. Existing maps of this part of the country were veryerroneous. The total distance between Penjdeh and Bala Murghab was about 41 miles, and both these places were at present shown far to the west of their correct position in longitude. Bala Murghab fort was now in a state of good preservation, the camp being a little to the north of it on the same bank of the river, and the fort occupied by the Ameer's troops. The direct road to Maimena left the valley about two miles north of the fort. Another route, probably equally good, but not touching Bala Murghab, was by the Chaba Shamba river, which joined the Murghab at Karaol Khana. Bala Murghab could thus hardly be said to command the Maimena road. Grodekoff's route, again, was south of Bala Murghab, along the foot of the Tirband-i-Turkestan, and was not a recognized route for traffic at all. The Tirband-i-Turkestan was a distinct range although an off-shoot from the great system of mountains which culminated about longitude 66deg. 30min. To the south it shelved down to the Murghab basin in cliffs and precipices. To the north it sent out long-flattish spurs, up which many a practicable track for riding could be found. Beyond the Tirband southward a magnificent view was obtained of the Ferozkhoi country, which appeared to comprise the whole Murghab basin. Northward the rolling sand-dunes slooped away to the far horizon in endless smooth-topped waves, presenting one of the most remarkable panoramas ever seen.

General Walker added a few words in explanation of the inaccuracies discovered in the maps of the regions north of Herat.

M. Lessar, whose observations had been translated, stated that the diversity of opinion on the question as to what part of the country should be named "Badghis" was of quite recent date—from 1883. During his travels he was always told by neighbouring inhabitants that the name Badghis was applied to the hilly country between the Upper Murghab and the Kushk. This was explained by Capt. James Albot, who travelled in those parts in 1839. That traveller went to the north from the village of the Kushk through Chameric-Bid, and near this last point he said ended the country named Badghiz. Further on the place was named Maour (Vala Wour), and at Kalei-Maour the Kingdom of Khareom began. It was also thus that Badghis was indicated in maps before 1883. Furthermore this view was confirmed also by the ancient description of the Badghis district—that it was full of timber and trees. That description was quite true if said of the northern slope of the Paropamisus; but nobody certainly would name as woody the country between the Kushk and the Heri Rud where only rarely, and at great distances apart where met isolate pistachio trees. That opinion of the local authorities, of whom Major Holdich spoke, appeared to be the true one. The region between Kushk and Heri-Rud was by the neighbouring tribes simply called Tohull (desert), and probably the absence of a separate definite name was the reason that in Europe the name of Badghis was applied to the whole country. Owing to the very different character of the two parts of it, only the valleys of the Kushk, the Murghab, and Heri-Rud were cultivable, in the places where the height of the banks permitted of bringing the water for irrigation. Such places were frequent on the Kushk and the Murghab, but along the Heri-Rud, on the contrary, they were very rare. But as to the country between the two rivers on the north latitude 35 20deg., only at Kerizi-Elias was there a small rivulet with water sufficient for the irrigation of a small garden or field. In all other places the water in wells or rivulets was quite insufficient, and in many places contained salts. Such water, even when it was good enough for flocks, was not available for cultivation. In some streams the water was completely brackish and not drinkable even for flocks. A glance at the map was sufficient to show that no irrigation works could bring water to the middle part between the rivers. Without exaggeration it might be said that all that part was not available for cultivation. In the more northern part, from latitude 35 40deg., near the Elbeerin Kir, where sand predominated in the composition of the soil, there was present very good pasturage. No peaceful solution of the problem could be arrived at unless the frontier line ran from the south of Zulfikar to Khoja Galeh, taking in Penjdeh.

Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that he had not been over the lands described; he derived what knowledge he possessed of the country from plans and books and from his experience as political agent in the first Afghan war. As to the views of M. Lessar regarding the limited area now, by that gentleman's statement, to be called the Badghis, in Sir Henry's remembrance the Badghis was always included as part of the dependencies of Herat, and was not restricted in area, as suggested by M. Lessar, to the lands between the Kushk and the Murghab, but it had always been held to extend up the Heri-Rud to the neighbourhood of Sarakhs. Sir Henry Rawlinson then entered into the ancient history of the districts, and declared that he was perfectly certain that if a fair-minded man, as M. Lessar undoubtedly was, would sit down and discuss the question for a short time as a geographer only he would be bound to come to the same conclusion as had the other geographers. In that society no politics could be discussed, but he took leave to add that the arrangement made in 1872 between the English and the Russians had relation to a line differing from that which was now claimed by the Russians. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Richard Temple bore his testimony to this view, and said it was to be regretted that in England there was not only want of knowledge of the facts, but also lack of ability to grasp the political significance of different situations, and thus England was frequently placed at a great disadvantage. This society was doing a great national service in bringing the subject under notice at this moment. (Cheers.)

## LORD PALMERSTON ON RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

The following appears in the *Times* over the well-known signature of "E. P. B:"—I send you an extract from a letter of Lord Palmerston to Lord Clarendon which seems very relevant to the critical questions now pending in Central Asia. It shows the view of Russian policy taken by a master of his business, when the first mutterings of the storm which ended in the Crimean war were beginning to make themselves heard. That view was founded on Lord Palmerston's unrivalled experience, and everything which has since occurred alike demonstrates the soundness of it and the unchanged character of the government of the Czar. Had Lord Palmerston's views and advice prevailed at that time over the timid and hesitating course adopted by Lord Aberdeen's Government, it is now well known that we should never have drifted into war with Russia.

"The policy and practice of the Russian Government has always been to push forward its encroachments as fast and as far as the apathy or want of firmness of other Governments would allow it to go, but always to stop and retire when it was met with decided resistance, and then to wait for the next favourable opportunity to make another spring on its intended victim. In furtherance of this policy, the Russian Government has always had two strings to its bow—moderate language and disinterested professions at St. Petersburg and at London; active aggression by its agents on the scene of operations. If the aggressions succeed locally, the Petersburg Government adopts them as a *fait accompli*, which it did not intend, but cannot in honour recede from. If the local agents fail they are disavowed and recalled, and the language previously held is appealed to as a proof that the agents have overstepped their instructions. This was exemplified in the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, and in the exploits of Simonivitch and Vikovitch in Persia. Orloff succeeded in extorting the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi from the Turks, and it was represented as a sudden thought, suggested by the circumstances of the time and place, and not the result of any previous instructions; but having been done, it could not be undone. On the other hand, Simonivitch and Vikovitch failed in getting possession of Herat, in consequence of our vigorous measures of resistance: and as they failed, and when they had failed, they were disavowed and recalled, and the language previously held at Petersburg was appealed to as a proof of the sincerity of the disavowal, although no human being with two ideas in his head could for a moment doubt that they had acted under specific instructions.—July 31, 1853." (*Vide* Lord Palmerston's Life, Vol. II., 273, 12mo. ed.)

There are many who sigh for some evidence, in the conduct of our affairs abroad, of the great qualities, the promptitude, the decision, the firmness, and sagacity which conspicuously distinguished the eminent man whose stout heart and clear head often guided us successfully through difficulties certainly not less than those which now beset the nation. These difficulties are mainly due to hesitation, vacillation, and irresolution in our national councils. They are not to be exorcised by the verbal quibbles or scholastic casuistry of those who can

"...... distinguish and divide
"A hair 'twixt south and south-west side;"—

nor can we hope to overcome them successfully by the help of alternate fits of passion and poltroonery. They must be faced in the bold, calm, clear spirit of one who was "not the Minister of France, of Austria, or of Russia," but the "Minister of England."

## LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase was run on March 27, with the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Roquefort | (Mr. E. P. Wilson) | 1 |
| Frigate | (Mr. H. Beasley) | 2 |
| Black Prince | (T. Skelton) | 3 |

The following also started:—Jolly Sir John (W. Nightingall), Lang Syne (Hale), Zoedone (Count Kinsky), Lioness (Hon. G. Lambton), Kilworth (Captain E. R. Owen), Candahar (W. Hunt), Belmont (W. Canavan), Albert Cecil (Childs), Ben More (Mr. Moore), Axminster (Sayers), Red Hussar (Captain Armitage), Dog Fox (Captain Lee-Barber), Redpah (Mr. A. Coventry), Downpatrick (Captain W. B. Morris), Harlequin (Sensier), Gamecock (W. E. Stephens).

## THE VICEROY AND M. DE GIERS.

A correspondent of the *Spectator* writes:—Now that the attention of England is concentrated upon the state of affairs in Central Asia, it may not be amiss to recall to the recollection of your readers the words used by Lord Dufferin on the eve of his departure for India, when speaking of our possible future relations with Russia.

At a banquet given in his honour in Belfast on October 16th, the Viceroy spoke as follows:—

"To-day we have a European neighbour on our North-Western frontier, and ere long we may have another on our eastern boundary. Happily, I have the good-fortune to be united to the Foreign Minister of Russia by the ties of personal intimacy and regard. I am convinced that a more moderate-minded, wise, and unaggressive statesman does not breathe in Europe. I believe his great desire is that Russia should live in amity with England, and that no causes of disagreement and suspicion should be generated in Central Asia between the two countries. He has more than once assured me that he regarded the expansion of Russia in a south-easterly direction with regret, and that his most earnest wish is for such a condition of affairs to come into existence as should impose upon that expansion its natural and permanent arrest. I rejoice to think that it should have fallen to my lot to co-operate with a personal friend in arriving at this desirable and necessary result."

The effect of these remarks was to spread a gentle feeling of security over the mind of Lord Dufferin's audience, who naturally supposed that the peaceable views of the Russian Chancellor, on which so much stress had been laid, correctly represented those of the Russian nation at large. No one, however, knows better than Lord Dufferin that, so far as Russia's movements in Central Asia are concerned, Monsieur de Giers is perfectly powerless, and that his peaceable assurances, however honestly they may be proffered, are, in this respect at least, absolutely valueless.

Was, then, the Viceroy of India, in a speech which was certain to be carefully scanned for the purpose of discovering what line of policy on this vital question he intended adopting, justified in speaking so as to encourage a belief among the war party in Russia that, in spite of his two years' residence in St. Petersburg, their statesmen had completely baffled the sagacity of so astute a diplomatist as Lord Dufferin himself?

The immediate cause of the Crimean War was the lack of plain-speaking on the part of the British Government. Profiting by this experience, let us, whilst our relations with Russia are in the delicate state in which we now see them, and whilst every word uttered by the responsible servants of the Crown is being scrutinised by Englishmen and Russians alike with the closest accuracy, remind the eloquent Viceroy from whose mouth flow words smoother than butter, while thoughts of war are present to his mind, that such remarks as those I have quoted above, however easy to utter and pleasant to hear, may, by lulling, on the one hand, the English nation into a sense of false security, and, on the other, by drawing Russia on a dangerous path, from which an honourable retreat may be impossible, actually be productive of those very hostilities of which even the bare contemplation is, we are told, so repulsive to Russia's peace-loving Minister for Fereign Affairs.

## APRIL LOVE.

*By a young Tory, after Tennyson.*

[Lord Randolph Churchill is expected back from India in April.]

Gladstone hath us in his net.
Dizzy's gone,—can we forget?
Many Sessions rise and set,
Many a chance the years beget,
Northcote muffs' em all, you bet.
Even so.

Fruitlessly we jar and fret,
Dizzy is a vain regret,
E'en Hicks-Beach is in a pet.
Censure-votes fall idle yet.
Where is Randolph? We forget?
Ah, No! No!!!

—*Punch.*

## MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Writing to the *Daily News*, Mr. Labouchere, M.P., says:—During Lord Beaconsfield's administration, anyone protesting against a policy which at any time might have landed us in a war with Russia in defence of the execrable rule of the Turks over Christian nationalities in Europe was deemed a person to whom the honour, the integrity, and the interests of the Empire were indifferent. At that time the Radical section of the Liberal party, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, raised its voice against what was then termed Jingoism, and so effectually that Lord Beaconsfield was hurled from power by common sense asserting itself at the last General Election.

Since then, common sense has been under a war cloud. We are pledged—it is pretended—to defend Egypt; and with this object in view we have sent a large force into Ethiopia to smash various chieftains in that desert land, lest the Ethiopians should do what they have never done for 5,000 years, viz., advance upon Egypt and overrun it. Not, however, satisfied with this sacrifice to the god Jingo, we appear to be drifting dangerously near to a war with Russia in order to secure to Afghanistan certain villages in Central Asia; and once again the cry is raised that this is essential to the honour, the integrity, and the interests of the Empire. I take the liberty to question this; indeed it is by no means clear to me that it would not be preferable that these villages should be included within the Russian frontier.

Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by a range of lofty mountains, and the north-western portion of this range is included in Afghanistan. Beyond it stretches the great Central Asian plain. Our policy was to separate India from Russia by means of a neutral zone. This policy we have given up, and Russia has advanced to Merv and Sarakhs. Between the latter place and the mountains is a portion of the Central Asian plain inhabited by the Sarik Turcomans; these Turcomans aud those within the Russian frontier intermix, and stray with their flocks in all directions. In the villages of this Sarik Turcoman plain the population are entirely Turcoman. The mountains that bound the plain to the south are about 70 miles north of Herat.

The question at issue between us and Russia is whether this plain, or any part of it, belongs to Afghanistan. The Afghans assert that the Sarikhs paid tribute to them from 1863 to 1879. The Russians, on the other hand, assert that tribute—if paid during that period—was illegally exacted, and that the plain always formed a portion of the territory of the independent Turcomans having Sarakhs for their headquarters. Under these circumstances it was agreed that a joint Anglo-Russian Commission should proceed to the spot and agree upon a frontier line. Sir Peter Lumsden was sent out by us to act as our Commissioner. In the meantime, however the Afghans had pushed forward, and sent a force to occupy Penjdeh, a village about ten miles in advance of the positions in the plain previously held by them. This was met by an advance of the Russians to a few miles north of this village, and to a spot about 40 miles south of Sarakhs which is erroneously called the Zulfikar Pass, but which is in reality not a pass but a collection of mud huts.

Our complaint therefore is that the Russians, without waiting for the decision of the Commission, have occupied certain portions of this debatable land, and to this the Russians reply that the advance was subsequent to that of the Afghans to Penjdeh, and in consequence of it.

Now, whether this plain shall ultimately belong to Afghanistan or to Russia is obviously a matter of very small importance to us, except as it affects the security of India. Would its possession by Russia do this? The frontier line proposed by Russia is abut 70 miles north of Herat, and is separated from that fortress by a chain of mountains, the only direct pass through which—the Robat Pass—would still belong to Afghanistan. This frontier—like that of the Alps between France and Italy—is the natural and the ethnological one. The frontier claimed by the Afghans is essentially a false and artificial one, being an arbitrary line cutting the plain in two, and it would seem obnoxious to the objection that perpetual disputes would arise between the Turcomans on each side of it, from the wandering habits of these nomads, whilst it is not easy to perceive what additional security would be given to Herat by it.

Looking, therefore, at the matter dispassionately, it would seem that it would be the very climax of folly for two great nations to go to war about a few Turcoman villages, and that, as a matter of fact, it would be more in our interest that these villages should belong to Russia than to Afghanistan; for they are on the Russian side of the mountain barrier. They are inhabited by Turcomans, and not by Afghans; and, far from being needed for the defence either of India, Afghanistan, or Herat, their possession by Afghanistan would be likely to lead to disputes between the Afghans and the Russians into which we should be dragged. Our aim ought to be to secure the establishment of a good, defensive, and clearly-defined frontier line. If we and the Russians cannot agree upon one then we ought to ask the United States, as a perfectly disinterested country, to draw it for us. If we are told that the Ameer of Afghanistan would lose revenue (which I greatly doubt) by surrendering whatever claim he may have to levy tribute on the Turcoman villages, this might be met by our increasing his subsidy, or by Russia giving him a sum of money to be expended on the fortifications of Herat. With a very little good sense and good feeling on both sides the dispute might easily be arranged, and a hard-and-fast frontier line might be drawn which would satisfy the legitimate requirements both of us and of Russia, and prevent all future disputes. My object in writing to you is to urge that a needless war, which probably would involve all Europe in bloodshed, and which most assuredly would not benefit us, even on the assumption that we were victors in it, should not be precipitated, owing to the habit which we have of taking it for granted, whenever we disagree with Russia, that we are absolutely in the right, and that she is absolutely in the wrong. I regard it, on the contrary, as a very open question which is in the right in this matter; and I think that the question is one which can only properly be decided by calm discussion, and, if necessary, by reference to a third party.

## MR. GOSCHEN AND THE CAUCUS.

The Ripon Liberal Association having passed a Resolution regretting that on the question of Confidence in Mr. Gladstone's Government Mr. Goschen should have given a vote hostile to the Liberal party, the Right Hon. Gentleman has written the following letter to the Honorary Secretary:—

"69, Portland-place, W., March 17, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—The secretary has forwarded me the resolutions which were passed at the meeting of the City of Ripon Liberal Association on the 11th inst.

"Will you allow me to remark, in the first place, that, as far as I can gather, both in the case of this meeting and of a previous on when a resolution was carried regarding my action in Parliament, no notice had been given that a discussion and a vote on my conduct were contemplated? I do not wish to suggest that if notice had been given the result would have been different, But, as I have been made aware that the committees of other associations have taken a similar course in submitting resolutions of this kind without notice, I think it right, in the interest of fair play, to call attention to the fact.

"I observe that both the resolution with regard to myself and the speeches by which it was supported not only express a regret at my having felt myself compelled to vote against Her Majesty's Government, but imply a reproach, as if such conduct on my part had been a breach of trust.

"It seems to be considered that election as a member of a party imposes on the person elected an absolute obligation to give no vote 'hostile to the party' on any question which the Government of the day declares to be vital during the whole course of the Parliament to which he is sent. And this is apparently to hold good, even though the question on which such vote is given was not before the country at the time of election, and has no relation whatever to the ordinary subjects of party controversy.

"Surely such a contention reduces the debates and votes of the House of Commons on every great question, however vital to the interests of the country to a purely formal affair, concluding with a simple act of registration, which testifies to nothing but the exact numbers of the two parties at the time, a fact already perfectly well known to everybody. From such a vote the Government could derive no benefit and the country no satisfaction whatever. And, inasmuch as, according to this theory, the duty of a member to vote with his party increases with the gravity of the occasion, it follows that the more important the issue the more purely formal and unmeaning must be the proceedings of Parliament with regard to it.

"But it is not in this light that the debates and votes of Parliament on great questions have hitherto been regarded. In the recent debate Mr. Gladstone appealed to the decision of the House of Commons on a previous vote of censure as effectually disposing of the charges brought against the Government at that time. An appeal of this kind would be fictitious and inconclusive if, as your resolution seems to imply, it were a breach of trust, a deviation from political duty, for any member on such an occasion to vote otherwise than with his party. I am sure that no member of the present Ministry, if he were in an independent position, would accept so enslaving an interpretation of the duty of party loyalty.

"But let me call attention to one other point. As far as I am aware, while censure is readily meted out to those Liberals who voted against the policy of the Government on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, no similar reproofs have been administered by party organizations to those who voted against it on the motion of Mr. John Morley. Yet, in substance, the course advocated by Mr. Morley and his supporters was a direct reversal of the policy of Ministers, while the course which I sought to urge upon them was only a development of that policy. It will be said, no doubt, that Mr. Morley and his friends are pardonable because they only voted against the Government on an issue on which it was in no danger of being defeated. Is the principle, then, to be this—that it is allowable to vote against your party when, but only when it is certain that such a vote will not place them in a minority, however great and permanent the indirect damage which it may inflict? Was it no 'disparagement' to the Government that when it had just escaped defeat by a narrow majority of 14 some 70 members of the majority immediately afterwards voted against it on another motion dealing with the same question, as if to prove beyond a doubt that the policy of the Government on that question had no absolute majority in its favour?

"Had the Government been left alone in this matter without pressure from any section of its supporters, I might have acted differently. But with the Government threatened with a hostile vote by Liberals below the gangway and pressed in debate from that quarter to abandon its declared policy, I should not have been true to my convictions had I not sought to exercise an equal pressure on the other side. This is not the first occasion on which it has appeared to me that what is expected of Moderate Liberals is something more than that they should support the spontaneous policy of the Government. They are asked to support that policy bindly and silently, even while it is in process of distortion by the pressure of another section of the party. That is a position which I cannot accept, much as I regret that the action to which I have felt myself compelled is in opposition to the wishes of the City of Ripon Liberal Association and of a number of my political friends.

"I beg to assure you that I have written this letter in no spirit of resentment towards any of my constituents in Ripon, to whose indulgence and kindness under trying circumstances I cordially own my obligation, but as a protest against an attitude on the part of some Liberal associations, which seems to be fraught with danger to the unity of the party, to the dignity and usefulness of Parliament, and to the self-respect and independence of the members of the House of Commons.

"Believe me to remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"George J. Goschen.

"The President of the City of Ripon Liberal Association."

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ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not cometely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 3, 1883.

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| Do. | F F F | do. | do. |
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1. To receive and adopt the directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1884.
2. To elect directors in place of Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia and Goculdas Deojee, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment by the Board of Mr. C. Douglas, as a director in the place of Mr. M. Mowat, resigned.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
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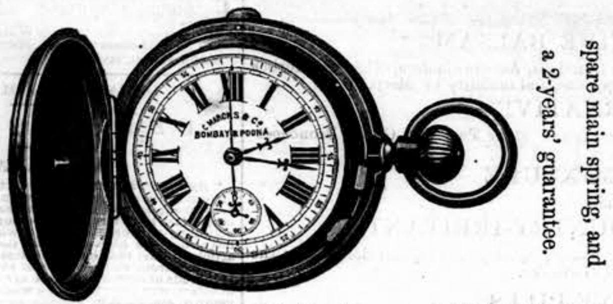

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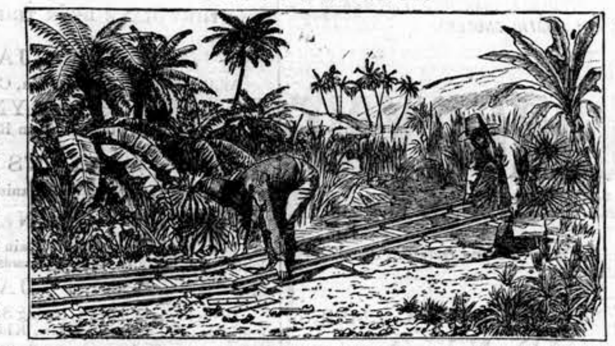

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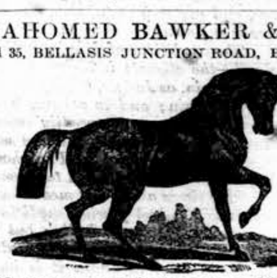

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